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THE LIES OF THE ALLIES

FIRST INSTALMENT, 1914-1915

BY
FRANK KOESTER



ISSUES AND EVENTS CO., Inc., Publishers

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“I do sincerely wish that we could take our stand on a ground perfectly neutral and independent towards all nations. But they (the English) have wished a monopoly of commerce and influence with us; and they have in fact obtained it. . . . If anything after this could excite surprise, it would be that they have been able so far to throw dust in the eyes of our own citizens. They possess our printing presses, a powerful engine in their government of us. . . . At this very moment they would have drawn us into a war on the side of England, had it not been for the failure of her bank.”

Thomas Jefferson in 1797.

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A remarkable collection of FACTS, PROOFS and DOCUMENTS of how ENGLAND, the Anglo-Maniacs, and the “Big DAILIES” humbug the American people.

By Frank Koester

Author of “Secrets of German Progress,” “The Price of Inefficiency,” etc., etc.

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INTRODUCTION

By JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY.

President American Truth Society.

IF ONE were extended the privilege of entering the home of a friend he would consider that fundamental considerations of hospitality should constrain him to refrain from anything which would impair its moral standards. Our newspapers are accorded this extraordinary privilege. They pose as exponents of morality—of culture if you will. They are compelled to do so, by the demands of our civilization. They reach the minds of our wives and children when they are most trustful and relaxed, where they do not look for enemies. We are more inclined to be influenced in our homes than in public places. We may listen to public lectures, but the continuity of subject-matter, the volume of it, the rapidity of delivery, effaces them to a great extent, from our minds.

The newspaper is the silent preacher. We can read it and reread it. We can study it, memorize from it, and we do. There is something about black print staring up at us which impresses us. The spoken word produces an effect upon the ear, print upon the eye. It is a fact that the mind retains more from the eye than from the ear. Black on white is the strongest color contrast and therefore the strongest visual effect is secured from the great black headline system of the modern press. Thus the newspaper comes into our homes as powerful instruments of education, as visual or objective conveyors of knowledge. What a tremendous responsibility.

Do our editors really appreciate their privileges and opportunities? Many of our people don't go to church. They might, if like the newspapers, the churches would come to them. Our schools don't go to them. All our public institutions of an educational character must be visited if we would learn from them. But the newspaper comes eagerly every hour—every day, and in greater bulk on Sunday.

What do we think of an institution which, with such sacred privileges, abuses our confidences and distorts the minds of our loved ones? What is our obvious duty? Should we permit them to enter our homes? If we do, is it not our duty to censor them? Our nation in time of war has suppressed newspapers for treason because they might demoralize its patriotism, and thus destroy the nation. When we find newspapers demoralizing our families is it not our duty to suppress them to save their moral fibre? Here is the key to an evil situation in a free country.

The protection of morals was left more to the family because our forefathers thought our families were capable of protecting them. The past generation may have possessed sufficient moral fibre to accomplish this—but the new generation demoralized by a base, corrupt, and venal press will not be competent to preserve the moral fibre of the next generation. A free press is ideal if it is morally and politically sound. Even where parents fail, such a good press would still make us good men and women. But a free press like our present metropolitan press, with a few exceptions, is a plague where it enters our homes uncensored. Under such circumstances the minds of our people must become as debased as the press. Our public and private education books which are morally sound, coupled with whatever a good father and mother may inculcate, are the only checks we have upon the press. But these institutions of our salvation are human and like the rest of us must suffer.

Have we ever stopped to analyze the abortive effect of a false statement upon the human mind? Our minds are like our muscles. Walking, running, weights, develop them and perfect them.

Every muscle is developed according to the exercise we give it. Without such action we would be naught but skin, nerves, blood and bone.

So with the brain. It is developed by the absorption of facts and the natural operations of thought which those facts produce. Our opinions, our conclusions are the result of the adoption or absorption by the brain cells of the facts we accept. Falsehood, therefore, if accepted becomes the basis of our conclusions.

But what happens to the mind when after it has received a fact and it has acted upon it for weeks, months or years, and we suddenly discover it to be false? As with our muscles, if they are developed to wrestle, we must find it difficult to run, so the brain matter developed one way cannot operate in another. A decided or definite physical

effect has been produced. The mind which has traveled in a certain direction for a definite time suffers much when suddenly it is pulled up, by disillusionment, to find we must abandon that branch of information, just as the traveler who has walked for days and who must stop when he has discovered that his steps have led him up a blind alley.

We have seen spurs of railroad which have been abandoned and unused. We have seen the rails rusted, ties rotted, and the weeds mounting high above them. We have mused to ourselves, "What a shame all this useless work." So with the human mind which has been deceived.

It is a fact that a mind which has been deluded gradually becomes cynical. Cynics are like muscle-bound athletes. Their motion is limited. They have reached the height of their mental development. The mind has reached that stage where it refuses to accept any more facts. The mental abortions which have been produced by falsehood have left the mind impervious to facts. It resists them. It becomes a doubter. It scouts religion, justice, truth. It denies the existence of God. Everything is false. Everything is wrong. Our Declaration of Independence becomes merely a theory, our Constitution a device to create trusts, our laws are inadequate, our public men are corrupt, religion becomes a human weakness, capital is oppressive and labor is unjustly treated.

The nation becomes restive. Its mind has been impaired, egotists, autocrats, reformers, become numerous, paranoia and other forms of insanity develop. Drink and drugs are in greater demand, in fact, all the evils that flesh is heir to, follow quick upon the destruction of the citadel of reason, the inability of the mind to recognize and absorb the truth. Truth is the tonic of the mind. It preserves its health and strength, but falsehood is poison which destroys and enervates it.

The war in Europe is the result of falsehood, disseminated in the main by England, through exclusive control of the channels of news. Of course, there were other conditions, but falsehood brought nations under England's control and made them ideal for the sacrifices. Europe may suffer in devastation of human life, but the United States has suffered more in the attack which England has made upon the moral fibre of our people.

The laws of nature are steady and uniform. We know that rain, or sunshine, follow certain conditions. We cannot judge exactly the amount of rain or sunshine, but we can ascertain the tendencies. So with the American mind. We cannot say when disaster will come, but we know it must come.

Nature furnishes its own purgative. The process which it has used to purge nations of moral degradation is horrible to contemplate upon. France has experienced it and England is upon the threshold.

That which is corrupt decays. The greater the object the stronger the body, the longer the process of decay, but decay is certain.

We cannot expect the pig which wallows in its own mire to appreciate its depravity and to step out into a cleaner and healthier environment and we cannot expect the press to appreciate the degradation into which it has fallen. We must expect it to resent all efforts to reform it and to castigate the men who have had the fearlessness, the manhood to attack or expose it. Be it so.

Christ was crucified amidst applause. To-day he is the Saviour.

Emmet was beheaded as a traitor. To-morrow he will be the hero of a regenerate nation.

Scorn, calumny, derision, not only of the press, but of the multitude, are the rewards of those who defy the tremendous power of the press to-day, but to-morrow truth, like the sun, will rise over a darkened world spreading its rays gradually until it blazes warm and high in the brilliant noon day of its glory.

In that moment the efforts of the band which aims to preserve the honor of the nation they love will gain recognition and kind appreciation. Undismayed by evil with our heads erect, with our eyes fixed steadfast upon the future, with our trust in Him, immutable let us carry the great task we have undertaken.

New York, N. Y., January, 1916.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY.

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THE LIES OF THE ALLIES

By FRANK KOESTER

Chapter I

A DEADLY PARALLEL

"To bully the weak, to triumph over the helpless, to trample on every law of country and custom, willfully to violate the most sacred interests of human nature—to defy as long as danger does not appear, and—as soon as real peril shows itself, to sneak aside and run away—these are the virtues of the race which presumes to announce itself as the leader of civilization and the prophet of human progress in these later days."

From the London Times.

"You cannot naturalize an unnatural beast—a human abortion—a hellish freak. But you can exterminate it. And now the time has come. We have all been very patient—patient with the government, patient with the enemy. Sea pirates and murderers, instead of being left to drown, or being hanged at the mast of a British ship are being fed and clothed by us 'pending full inquiry.' Bestial Prussian officers are being pampered and petted; traitors within our own gates are being tolerated and humored and thousands upon thousands of German savages are roaming at large in our midst."

From "John Bull"—London.

To the casual reader this deadly parallel does not seem particularly deadly. Indeed even the purpose of a parallel which is to show inconsistencies between views held at different times by the authorities quoted, is not fulfilled by the parallel here quoted, for the two columns show a striking similarity rather than a difference.

Germany, it would appear is in each case impartially made the victim of detraction. In the first column "The London Times" pours forth its spite, in another, it is the London weekly, "John Bull," which fills its columns with abuse of Germany.

The deadliness of the parallel consists in the fact, however, that the quotation in the first column is from "The London Times," 1862, and the subject of its animadversions is the United States, while the second column is from "John Bull" of May 15th, 1915, and the subject is Germany.

It is thus apparent that the British newspapers have a well selected vocabulary of abuse stored up for decades which they are prepared to heap upon whatever country incurs the hostility of England's ruling coterie of wealth and aristocracy.

The occasion of the outburst of "The London Times" was the arrest of Mason and Slidell, two confederate agents, from the British merchant ship Trent upon the high seas. Referring to Captain Wilkes of the United States man-of-war San Jacinto, who arrested Mason and Slidell, the "London Times" introduced its contribution to the foregoing parallel as follows:

"He is, unfortunately, but too faithful a type of a people in whose foul mission he is engaged."

This particular mission was the preservation of the Union.

"He is an ideal Yankee, swagger and ferocity, built upon a foundation of vulgarity and cowardice—these are his

characteristics, and these are the most prominent marks by which his countrymen, generally speaking, are known all over the world."

This portrait of Americans drawn by the London "Times" during the Civil War has the merit at least of not beating about the bush. It was an outspoken piece of British abuse which found its animus in the historic hatred which the British possessed for everything American—a hatred which found its origin in the bitterness of Washington's victory.

Today when German submarines are exercising pressure on the supplies of England we get the same sort of an outburst from another British publication, which is of course representative of the feeling of the British press of today, just as the London Times during the Civil War expressed itself about the loyal people of the North.

The quotation from "John Bull," which is a weekly with a circulation of a million and a half copies, is from an article by Hon. Horatio Bottomley, formerly member of the House of Commons, a typical Britisher. The purpose of the article as amiably indicated by the Hon. Mr. Bottomley is to start a vendetta against Germans remaining in England.

Further extracts from his article in which he so cheerfully expresses his opinions against Germans are as follows:

"And I should welcome the formation of a National Council of Righteous Retribution—a national vendetta, pledged to exterminate every German-born man (God forgive the term) in Britain—and to deport every German-born woman and child. 'Red ruin and the breaking up of laws' has no terror for me in these times. Like Mr. A. G. Hales, I would put in the field an army of Zulus and Basutos and other native and half civilized tribes and let them run amuck in the enemy's ranks.

"Every atom of property, of every kind, which can be traced to the possession of a German-born person now in this country must become forfeit to the Crown.

"After all, the two most effective ways of hitting the Hun is through his pocket and his belly. We already seize his dividends and keep them nice and safe for him with the public trustee; now let us have his capital and his securities, and his houses and his land.

"Every woman of them must be kept under lock and key, and every man put to work, either mine-sweeping, or on trawlers, merchant ships and passenger vessels sailing within the prohibited 'zone.' Then the Kaiser will know that each time he sinks a vessel he will be expediting a fellow countryman on his way to hell. And not one of them should be permitted to send or receive a letter to or from anywhere.

"Every one of these vessels should be at once confiscated. We have them, let us keep them. Surely the Germans will not object to such a mild war doctrine as 'findings are keepings.' We will have those ships, Mr. Asquith, please. Shall we say, seven days from now?

"No German must be allowed to live in our land. No shop, no factory, no office, no trade, no profession must be open to him. If by chance you should discover one day in a restaurant that you are being served by a German

HOME EDITION

TEMPERATURE.
HIG. 65. LOW. 72.

The Evening Sun.

HOME EDITION

Local Forecast—Falls, clouds "probably" without rain, to-night and to-morrow. (Quoted from our Paper on Page 2.)

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 122.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.—Copyright, 1914, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BELGIUM BEATS GERMANS' ENGLISH ARMY TO AID HER;
FRENCH TAKE TWO GERMAN WARSHIPS, SINK ONEFRENCH FLEET SINKS
GERMAN WARSHIP AND
CAPTURES TWO MOREBattle in the Mediterranean Dis-
astrous for Kaiser—British
Fleet Cut Off Escape.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The French Mediterranean fleet has captured the German battle cruiser Goeben and the

Fleets Clash in North Sea

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A naval battle between German and British warships is reported in the North Sea off Hull. Advice from that coast city says that firing has been heard since daybreak.

It is believed that the battle is between British and German scout ships, as the main column of the German war fleet is still reported as being close to the German naval base at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Central News announces that it has received rumors that two German battleships have been sunk in a naval engagement in the North Sea. The Admiralty has no such report.

Special despatches from Copenhagen today say that a German torpedo boat is reported to have been blown up and sunk in the Baltic Sea some miles from Gothenburg. The entire crew of thirty is reported to have been drowned.

The Mayor of Blagovest has reported that terrible firing can be heard there from the direction of the North Sea.

A despatch to the Standard from Copenhagen says that German submarines are being used to attack British ships in the Baltic Sea. It is also reported that the British fleet has engaged only

JOY IN PARIS AT
BRITAIN'S STANDCrowds Parade Boulevards
Carrying Union Jacks.

6,000 AMERICANS LEFT

Potocare Accuses Germany of
Treachery.

Paris, Aug. 5.—News of the declaration of war by England against Germany has received by the French people with abundant joy. Because of the military council of the city, there was unable to show its joy last night when the news was first received here. Early this morning, however, the crowds could be restrained and there were great demonstrations in all parts of the city. Several parades followed each other, the marchers carrying the Union Jack and

ENGLAND PREPARES TO
SEND STRONG ARMY
TO BELGIUM'S AIDIndications That She Is Getting Ready
to Throw Troops Across Channel,
With Kitchener in Command.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—British troops will probably be sent to the assistance of Belgium. It is understood that the War Office believes this is the best way to use

The Evening Sun, Aug. 5, 1914, like the Globe of the same date, described the capture of the Goeben and Breslau with greater detail. "If you see it in the Sun, it's so" was not in this instance the case.

"Belgians beats Germans," the Sun announced. For some curious reason the war did not end after Belgium had accomplished this remarkable feat.

"England prepares to send a strong army to Belgium's aid." Judging from the results, this preparation was not very effective. It was another case of preparation on paper—mostly newspaper.

waiter you will throw the soup in his foul face; if you find yourself sitting at the side of a German clerk, you will spill the inkpot over his vile head; and you must apply a similar principle wherever and whenever you happen to encounter one of the breed.

"Remember that the German is by instinct a spy, a sneak, a murderer, a ruffian, a barbarian, and that, whether 'naturalized' or not, he is always a German. Look at the Kaiser. Any student of physiognomy must be struck with his essentially criminal, sensual face. He is a typical Mephistopheles. He looks all the villainies which he inspires and condones. In not a line or feature is there an expression of human compassion or tenderness; masterful brutality—overweening domination—are as plainly written on his loathsome countenance as were Mene, Mene, Tekel, Euphrasin on the walls of Belshazzar—and as this war proceeds to its appointed end, his face, like Belshazzar's, will change; the joints of his legs will become loosed and his knees will smite one another. A vendetta upon him! His fate is sealed. Let there be no further delay in bringing it about.

"They have placed themselves outside the pale of civilization, and they must be crushed out of existence. And Italy and America must come in and help in the work. There must be no more diplomatic fooling. In these times and circumstances a neutral power is an anomaly.

"We will throw him into the gutter. Too long have we tolerated the beast. He has no place in the human family—to say nothing of the Anglo-Saxon branch of it. God, too, has borne him with patience; and today we are God's instruments in ridding the earth of a monster who is a blasphemy upon the Creator of mankind. The Vendetta!"

ABUSING THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

The vast edifice of anti-German prejudice which has been built up in the United States like the anti-American sentiment in England is the handiwork of such papers as the London "Times," "John Bull" and their stripe.

Public opinion is formed by the press in two ways. One is that of abusive editorials such as those just quoted. The other is the discoloration of news or the publication of news entirely false.

The latter is probably the more dangerous form since the abusive editorial corrects itself to a large degree by its very intemperance. The reader recognizes that where there is so much heat there must be some kind of self-interest at stake and the person abused is given the benefit of this suspicion.

Discolored and false news reports, however, carry no internal warning of their mendacity and create immediately the feeling designed to be created without the vic-

tim being aware his views are being warped and that he is being made to hold opinions the contrary of the truth and thus contrary to his own real interests.

Through control of the cables and thus of the sources of news the British government has for years introduced into the stream of public opinion in America, a never ending stain of misrepresentation and slanders of things German, while at the same time for the most part suppressing news of America abroad or following the same policy of misrepresentation.

As a result, the ignorance abroad of things American is astonishing and what news there is relates largely to unusual crimes such as lynchings of negroes and the like, so that Europe probably knows as little about America as America knows about China.

This policy of ignorance suits British purposes just as does the policy of misrepresenting Germany in America.

Prejudice, false impressions, suspicion and rivalry are fomented and enmities generated which are unfounded and to the highest degree injurious to both countries and to the advantage of England.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN INTERESTS
IDENTICAL.

The British policy of misrepresentation is in the highest degree useful to the selfish purposes of that country.

Although Americans do not realize it, and would perhaps resent the suggestion, so steeped as they are in British misinformation, the real interests of this country lie in a political understanding with Germany, and if need be a direct military alliance. The German navy protected by the Baltic and Heligoland is the greatest insurance America has against British aggression.

Bernard Shaw recently declared that England's policy in her alliance with Japan was directed against the United States. He declared it to be a mistaken policy and one which would arouse public opinion in America against England. This is rapidly becoming true and public opinion has already risen in America against Japan.

Surely the true interests of America lie in an understanding with Germany. Realizing this England by every possible means seeks to foment misunderstandings and discords between the two peoples. Her organization and control of public opinion in America, however, is not a matter of recent origin. It is, on the contrary, a policy as old as the Republic itself and it has predated by generations the laying of the cables. When that improvement came she promptly seized it as an additional and a most effective weapon in her campaign of misrepresentation.

In the early days England's control of sources of news was not directed against Germany as at that time Germany was not strong enough to excite her hostility. It

was then directed in various ways to the promotion of English interests, as it still is, for the control of the sources of news information has a high financial as well as a political value.

A recent illustration of this is seen in the manipulation of cotton and wheat prices, by means of false news reports of operations in the Dardanelles.

At a certain time during the early stages of the war cotton stood at 11 cents a pound. German cruisers were still scouring the seas to prevent the importation of cotton into England and British war vessels were watching the lanes of travel for vessels with cotton bound for Germany.

ENGLAND WAS READY TO PROFIT BY THE DECLINE.

England declared cotton contraband. As a result the price fell to 9 cents, a depreciation of some \$150,000,000 to our cotton growers. When England had supplied her necessities she removed the contraband and the price rose, only to be reduced by a second declaration of contraband. At their whim, the members of the British cabinet, a small group at a table, struck ruin into our whole South. Again when wheat went to the highest price on record and England saw the profits which were accruing to our farmers, she made a clever military move. She sent a hasty naval expedition against the Dardanelles and by a spectacular bombardment of a few outer and unimportant fortifications at the entrance of the straits, made it appear that the Dardanelles would quickly fall. The initial gains were amplified in the press reports and our press being subservient to England spread the reports with the greatest avidity. Almost a panic seized our wheat markets. In a few days losses aggregating upwards of \$200,000,000 to our wheat growers were scored.

And the Dardanelles did not fall!

No wonder there is a vicious British censorship and an equally vicious English discoloration of our news reports. When at a stroke losses of hundreds of millions may be inflicted upon us, there is good reason for such censorship and such press subserviency. It pays handsomely.

This is only one example out of many that could be cited of the enormous importance to England of the ability to disseminate false information throughout the world.

ON TO BERLIN, CRY OF ARMY OF THE CZAR

After Crossing the Vistula, Victorious Russians Will Go Straight to German Capital, Says Col. Osnobichin, Russian Military Attache at Paris---Story of German Retreat.

PARIS, Aug. 28 (7.25 A. M.). — Colonel Osnobichin, Russian military attache here, is quoted by the Journal as having remarked in an interview that he could say without indiscretion that other armies were about to invade western Prussia. After crossing the Vistula, he said, the Russians would march straight to Berlin.

In this headline from the New York Globe of Aug. 28, 1914, the wish was father to the thought. Col. Osnobichin, sitting in Paris, announced that the Russians would march straight to Berlin.

They may do this yet if they keep retreating, by the simple expedient of retreating straight around the world until they back into Berlin from the west.

It may be taken as a British principle that no news is disseminated except that which promotes British interests.

The truth, therefore, need not be looked for in any news that comes out of Britain. The only criterion by which to judge is "How does it affect British interests?" If British interests are manifestly helped the news may be set down as false or exaggerated; if British interests are injured the truth may be set down as vastly more damaging.

ENGLAND'S TRADITIONAL POLICY.

The policy of discoloring public opinion in the United States, of which the Dardanelles incident is such a striking example, was complained of by no less an American patriot than Thomas Jefferson.

In a letter to Elbridge in 1797 he said:

"I do sincerely wish that we could take our stand on a ground perfectly neutral and independent towards all nations. But they (the English) have wished a monopoly of commerce and influence with us; and they have in fact obtained it.

"... When we take notice ... that to them belong either openly or secretly, the great mass of our navigation; that even the factorage of their affairs here, is kept to themselves by factitious citizenships; ... that they are advancing rapidly to a monopoly of our banks and public funds, and thereby placing our public finances under their control; that they have in their alliance the most influential characters in and out of office; when they have shown that by all these bearings on the different branches of the government, they can force it to proceed in whatever direction they dictate and bend the interests of this country entirely to the will of another.

"When all this, I say, is attended to, it is impossible for us to say we stand on independent ground, impossible for a free mind not to see and to groan under the bondage in which it is bound.

"If anything after this could excite surprise, it would be that they have been able so far to throw dust in the eyes of our own citizens, as to fix on those who wish merely to recover self-government the charge of observing one foreign influence because they resist submission to another.

"But they possess our printing presses, a powerful engine in their government of us.

"At this very moment they would have drawn us into a war on the side of England, had it not been for the failure of her bank. Such was their open and loud cry, and that of their gazettes, till this event.

"Indeed, my dear friend, I am so disgusted with this entire subjection to a foreign power, that if it were in the end to appear to be the wish of the body of my countrymen to remain in that vassalage, I should feel my unfitness to be an agent in their affairs, and seek in retirement that personal independence without which this world has nothing I value."

A LIVING DANGER TODAY.

To what extent the newspapers of the United States may now be actually owned by British interests it is impossible to ascertain. The actual ownership, however, is immaterial when by the control of sources of cable news they can create whatever kind "public opinion" may best suit their interests.

An example of how public opinion may be influenced by false news reports is seen in the news article published generally throughout the United States on July 13, 1915, under the heading:

"AMERICAN SHIP USED AS SHIELD FOR SUBMARINE.

"German Submarine hides behind sailing vessel till it could strike at Russian vessel which was sunk."

According to this widely published falsehood, the American bark Normandy was stopped by a German submarine sixty miles southwest of Tuskar Rock off the southeast coast of Ireland Friday night, and being found to be an American vessel was spared but compelled to act as a shield for the submarine in order that the Russian steamer Leo then approaching might come within striking distance before realizing its danger. The American vessel under threat of instant destruction, saw the Leo approach but could give no warning and the Russian vessel was duly sunk, eleven of the twenty-five persons on board being drowned. Those saved included three Americans and the report (censored by the British Government as is all news to America) states that all three Americans declared that no opportunity was given to those on board the Leo for saving life.

This story was published on the front page of most newspapers and naturally created resentment in the minds of American readers. Many papers made it the excuse for flamboyant, jingo editorials among them being the New York World and the New York Evening Sun.

Three days later on July 16th, some of the newspapers which had featured the story on the first page published the truth on the third or fourth page in a small item, the truth being that the American vessel had been hailed, had shown its papers and had passed on with the good wishes of the German submarine commander and was miles away when the Leo was sunk. The American Consul General Washington at Liverpool issued an official denial of the canard.

However, the American newspapers had spread the lie elaborately before American readers and had in many cases reinforced the ill feelings so generated by their editorials. The New York Evening Sun among other things said:

"This (the sinking of the Leo) pales into insignificance in view of the added circumstances of insult to our flag and abuse of our rights of navigation. The action of the German commander in compelling the American ship to serve as a shield and cover for him in ensnaring the object of his attack and delivering his deathblow upon her is an offence unparalleled, we believe, in the annals of naval warfare.

"In its intrinsic quality, the act is one of dastardly cowardice quite on a par with the conduct of the German troops in Belgium and northern France who compelled peaceful citizens of these regions, including women and children, to march ahead of their columns and mask their attack on Belgian and French troops. Apart from its general despicable character it is a violation of American neutrality which falls little short of an act of war."

On the same page the Sun published a large cartoon calculated to arouse the resentment of American readers still further, representing Secretary of State Lansing with doubled fist preparing a note and Uncle Sam holding a dead child in his arms labeled "neutral rights."

The offense "unparalleled we believe in the annals of naval warfare" turned out to be "unfounded" instead of "unparalleled."

Whether the Sun published the retraction or not, the writer is unable to say. If it did the item was so small as to escape his attention. At any rate the Sun did not publish another editorial on the subject. It did not devote a column of its editorial page to explaining how or why the news was false. Instead it stood "pat" and the great bulk of its readers still bridle with the indignant impulses created by the editorial based upon the false news report.

What depth of anti-German sentiment was created by its editorial cannot in the nature of the case be ascertained, but it is evident that the Sun prostituted its talents to the furthering of this offensive and injurious British lie, and then added insult to injury by failing to endeavor to correct editorially the false impression created. It either lacked the moral courage or simple honesty necessary for such a course, apparently well satisfied to have aroused a feeling of enmity and to have contributed to the best of its ability towards the fomenting of a phase of "public opinion" likely to result in a serious and costly break between Germany and the United States.

BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC OPINION.

What has the Sun to gain by such a course? What has any American newspaper to gain by such a course? Can honorable purposes be served by such journalistic methods?

What does it profit them to publish British lies and foment discord between the United States and Germany? Is it in the interests of the United States? Is it in their own interests? Why are they satisfied to remain the British catspaw to pluck the chestnuts of American "public opinion" out of the fire?

What unreasoning prejudice possesses them? Why do they not seek to get at the truth? Are they fools to be gulled by the British censorship or knaves that they spread libels continually before their readers?

The publicity given to the alleged use of the American bark Normandy as a shield, extended, of course, to all the newspapers throughout the United States and the world at large, since it was distributed through the regular telegraph agencies. Being a particularly striking lie, it attracted more attention than the usual run of falsehoods in that it called forth editorial comment to a greater degree than the every day fabrication.

Thus it will be realized what a powerful instrument the British Government has in its control of cable sources of news.

When it is remembered that every day in the year the newspapers in the United States are filled with news reports more or less discolored if not actually false, the

VON KLUCK'S ARMY IS TAKEN, LONDON HEARS

Kaiser's Army of Left, From 14,000 to 25,000 Men, Enveloped and Taken Prisoner Between Roye and Ham, Says Correspondent of the Central News.

LONDON, Sept. 15 (2 P.M.).—The correspondent of the Central News at Dieppe, under date of Monday, Sept. 14, transmits a report that the German army under General von Kluck has been forced to surrender.

The correspondent says:

"A report has reached Dieppe that the extreme left of the allies, after making an encircling movement by way of Roye and Ham and joining a force from the Boulogne district, has compelled General von Kluck to surrender with, according to one statement, 14,000 men, and, according to another statement, with 25,000 men and a quantity of guns and war material."

One of the great marvels of the war is London's capacity for hearing things.

According to the New York Globe of Sept. 15, 1914, "London hears" von Kluck's Army is taken. This must have been good news to London's hearing apparatus. That it didn't happen to be true is a small matter.

The "encircling movement by way of Roye and Ham" is of interest. There appears to have been some confusion at this point. A close search of the largest maps fails to disclose any "Ham" thereon. Perhaps the news writer confused his luncheon ham sandwich with the encircling movements of the allies.

extent to which "public opinion" in this country is formed by the British Government may be appreciated.

The vast mass of misinformation and doctored news which is thus infiltrated in the public consciousness of Americans inevitably leads them to favor the British side as that side is made to appear in the news columns the righteous side.

It thus becomes almost impossible for Americans to judge Germany and German progress and operations fairly. It is indeed impossible for Americans to even consider dispassionately the true locus of their own interests. The British news discoloration has so clouded American opinion that Americans have been led to believe that their interests really coincide with those of Great Britain. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

ENGLAND'S EVIL POLICY.

English policy since time immemorial has been to unite all the smaller powers against the greatest single power.

She carried this policy into effect against Napoleon. She trimmed the Russian bears' claws in the Crimean

**EVENING
EDITION****The Evening Telegram****WAR
EXTRA**

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 26,121.

THE WEATHER—CLEAR AND SLIGHTLY WARMER; THURSDAY, FAIR.
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT.

PANIC IN GERMANY AS ALLIES ADVANCE

The "Evening Telegram" on October 21, 1914, having no reliable war news to detail to its readers, fell back upon a "special cable dispatch" from London. Perhaps this "special cable dispatch" did originate in London, but it did not bear any internal evidence of such origin, in fact, there was nothing in it which might not have been written by an imaginative editor at his desk in Herald Square. Why there should have been a panic in Germany just at that time is not obvious. Ostend had just been taken and the Belgian Government had fled to France, while in the East the Russians had been driven back.

The "Evening Telegram" makes a great mistake in not pushing its German circulation. It would sell enormously all over Germany as the greatest comic paper ever published. Germans lose many a good laugh as a result of not seeing the "Evening Telegram."

war on the same principle. She is now attempting it against Germany but at the same time, mindful of the growing power of the United States, she has already begun to draw a ring of iron around us in her alliance with Japan.

By promotion of peace propaganda in the United States she aims to keep the United States a defenseless subject at any time to English aggression.

Germany's sea power is ideally located to insure the United States against the designs of England. Any hostile movement of England against the United States would afford Germany an opportunity of trying conclusions with the English navy.

FATUOUS NEWSPAPER ADVICE.

Yet one of the leading dailies of New York, the World, is continually demanding that the Germans bring out their navy and fight the British, well knowing that the proportion of vessels is such that the English could lose much more than ship for ship and still be victorious. With the German navy eliminated, America would be entirely at the mercy of the English and Japanese navies. Yet the World unlimbers its ponderous editorial guns with a decisive German-English naval engagement as its objective, and screams loudly for naval courage, evidently desiring to provoke the German General Navy Staff into premature action, which the World doubtless believes would result in German naval defeat.

No development of the war could be more unfavorable

to America than the eventuality of the elimination of the German fleet, and thus the World is loudly, if not devoutly, wishing for a consummation of a most unpatriotic nature, meanwhile scolding violently German-Americans who protest against the flood of lies and calumnies heaped upon Germany.

The policy of the German General Staff while taking care of Germany's interests by following the plan of gradually reducing the English navy to a parity before trying conclusions, is really a policy which is much more to America's interests than is the policy advocated by the World. It is not likely, however, that the German navy will be much influenced by the fulminations of the World, if it indeed ever becomes aware of them, as it has on hand rather more important business and would scarcely permit itself the humorous relaxation such as would naturally be created by the view of a Lilliputian industriously betraying its own interests.

Should a British dreadnaught off Sandy Hook some fine day begin taking pot shots at the gilded dome of the World Building, which offers a shining mark, that periodical will finally begin to realize how little it has served America's interests in its policy of detraction of Germany.

It is indeed high time for the whole American press to wake up and give a little unprejudiced consideration to the subject not only of self-interest but of real neutrality and to cast the beam out of its own eye before calling as loudly for the removal of the fancied mote in the German-American eye.

ENGLISH TACTICS.

The English "Daily News" in September, 1912, stated:

"Never has a great power been menaced more openly. We cannot have illusions about this fact. The center of this coalition against Germany is England. Neither France nor Russia has thought it out, nor could either have had such thoughts. It is we, liberal England, who will appear before the peoples of Europe as organizers of discord, as instigators of war. His (Sir Edward Grey's) actual policy has nothing in its favor, neither right, nor honor, nor the traditions of justice."

The "Nation" (English) said at the same time (1912): "A more, open and offensive statement of the naval side of 'penning in Germany' could hardly be conceived. . . . It seems to make an Anglo-German rapprochement impossible. . . . We have never known the country so played with since the days of Lord Beaconsfield, nor in so perilous a policy." Such was the policy of England with King Edward VII.

"England is the only one power which can fight Germany without tremendous risk and without doubt for the issue." (Winston Churchill before the war.)

WHY ENGLAND WENT TO WAR.

"If Germany were extinguished tomorrow, the day after tomorrow there is no Englishman in the world who would not be richer. Nations have fought for years over a city or a right of succession. Must they not fight over 250,000,000 pounds of yearly commerce?" (Saturday Review, London, 1897.)

CZAR STARTS 800,000 MEN TOWARD BERLIN

The Evening Sun, New York, on Sept. 5, 1914, published the foregoing announcement.

Most of the 800,000 men have reached Berlin—as prisoners of war—along with two or three million more who started later.

Chapter II

OUR "BIG DAILIES"

THE POLICY of British newspapers toward America has been unchanged for over a century and a half.

Thomas Jefferson was alive to the great injury done to America by the press of England, and Jefferson's standing as a patriot has never been questioned. He is indeed one of the main pillars of American Independence.

In a letter to a Mrs. Cosway, in 1786, Jefferson said:

"When you consider the character that is given our country, by the lying newspapers of London, and their credulous copiers in other countries; when you reflect that all Europe is made to believe that we are lawless banditti in a state of absolute anarchy, cutting one another's throats and plundering without distinction, how can you expect that any reasonable creature would venture among us?"

Upon another occasion, Jefferson said, speaking of a false item of news:

"This, I suppose, the compilers took from English papers, those infamous fountains of falsehood. Is it not surprising that our newspapers continue to copy from these papers, although anyone who knows anything of them knows that they are written by persons who never go out of their garret or read a paper?"

And again Jefferson said:

"What the English newspapers said of remonstrances, so far as I can learn from those who have known it or who would have told it to me, is false, as everything is, that those papers ever did say or ever will say."

Again Jefferson said:

"These authors have been led into an infinitude of errors, probably by trusting to the English papers, or to the European papers copied from them. It is impossible to resort to a more impure source."

Again Jefferson said:

"To answer your quotations from the English papers by reversing every proposition, would be to give you a literal truth, but it would be tedious. To lump up by saying every jot and tittle is false would be true, but unsatisfactory."

And the attitude of the English press has ever since been unsatisfactory to all American patriots.

This attitude is the controlling factor in the falsification of news from abroad.

Fortunately, however, the truth is gradually coming into its own, without thanks to any change of England's attitude, or, to the subservient, or, gullible American press, but to the invention of wireless telegraphy.

Early in the war the German cable was cut and American public opinion was influenced by the reports of the British news agencies, but the single line of wireless from Germany, although burdened with diplomatic and highly important commercial matters and working under great mechanical and atmospheric difficulties, has managed to clear the air with an occasional flash of the truth.

Unfortunately at present the truth can only reach our shore in dribbles and our papers are almost wholly hostile to its dissemination.

The American public is so saturated with false news that it reacts against the truth and is almost incapable of

realizing the truth about Germany when it is presented. Indeed, it actually resents the truth. It has actually seized the Sayville Wireless Station, as the only source of truth in war news, as if it were an enemy.

This wireless information means a total upsetting of previously formed "public opinion," and thus whoever speaks for the truth is likely to meet with skepticism if not actual hostility.

NONE SO DEAF AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT HEAR.

A collection, however, of examples of fabrications, misrepresentations, lies and discolorations, such as are readily verifiable, are here offered which will convince any fair-minded person of the absolute truth of the contentions here advanced that the American press is generally unfair, prejudiced, gullible if not venal, hypocritical, deceitful and destructive of the interests of America in the attitude it has adopted towards Germany during the present struggle. This is shown by the fact that although sufficient true news was available by German wireless, many papers did not want and would not publish the facts.

The accompanying reproductions of headlines are from the NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM.

No. 1 from the issue of August 29, 1914, states that the Germans were routed at Allenstein and that the Russians had invested Koenigsburg.

No. 2 from the issue of the same date pictures the fear of the Germans seeing the Cossacks thundering at the gates at Berlin.

No. 3 from the issue of August 30th states: "Koenigsburg falls to Russian troops is report in Paris."

The truth was that the Germans were not routed at Allenstein; the Russians did not then and have not since invested Koenigsburg, it did not and has not fallen and the Cossacks instead of thundering at the gates of Berlin are thundering past their own gates of Kovno, Grodno and Warsaw on their way back.

No. 3 it will be noted makes use of the saving clause, "is report in Paris."

This "is reported" is perhaps the handiest and most frequently used phrase in the vocabulary of newspaper editors. Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but they are paucity compared with the sins that "is reported" covers.

No lie, however outrageous or malignant but can be printed if hedged by "is reported." No slander is too mean or misrepresentation too damaging to be ventured upon when the sentence can be framed to include "is reported."

EDITORIAL HYPOCRISY.

The newspaper gives currency to the falsehood and yet disowns responsibility thus for its share in disseminating the fake, throwing the burden of suspicion on the reader, who while inclined to discredit the "is reported" item is still powerfully influenced, for unless there was a reasonable creditability to the report it is assumed that the paper would not have printed it at all.

In spite of his sophistication, the newspaper reader usually accepts the "news" as true and the object of the mendacious editor is achieved without responsibility being incurred. This stabbing in the back policy characterizes the larger part of the war news as it is spread before the American public.

On September 1st, 1914, news from Berlin was pub-

GERMANS ROUTED AT ALLENSTEIN; RUSSIANS INVEST KOENIGSBERG

French War Office Officially Announces That
Tsar's Army Is Attacking Fort of Greatest
Strategical Value in East Prussia.

GERMANS, IN FEAR, SEE COSSACKS THUNDERING AT GATES OF BERLIN

Train Service Suspended to Move Troops to East
Prussia—British Pouring Reinforcements
Into Northern France.

KOENIGSBERG FALLS TO RUSSIAN TROOPS, IS REPORT IN PARIS

Official Despatches Say That the Prussian
Stronghold Has Been Invested by Musco-
vite Forces—Germans Lose Battle.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

False, Misleading Headings from the New York Evening Telegram.

GERMAN ROUT GROWS WORSE

Paris, Sept. 14.—The German armies of invasion have been dislodged from all their intrenched positions, and are retreating with rapidity and in disorder everywhere. Official announcement to this effect was issued here by General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, on authority from the War Department, at Bordeaux, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

NIGHT EXTRA

NEW YORK JOURNAL

NIGHT
EXTRA

THE WEATHER—Fair tonight. Tuesday in-
creasing cloudiness with rising temperature. Fresh
breezes with occasional squalls.
Sunrise 6:27 a.m.; sunset 8:14 p.m.; high tide
at Governors Island 2:57 a.m. and 2:54 p.m.
Highest temperature 65; lowest 55.

No. 10,993.—P. M.

Copyright, 1914, by
The Journal Co.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914.

ONE CENT

In New York and nearby towns and
cities, delivered by carrier.

BRITISH PURSUIT DEADLY



BIG RUSSIAN FORCE IN BELGIUM AIDS ALLIES

Page of Evening Journal, showing how fake news is colored to appear real.

lished showing that not only had the Germans not been defeated at Allenstein, but that they had captured over 70,000 Russians and inflicted the defeat known variously as Tannenberg, Allenstein, Ortelsburg, Oilgenberg and the Mazurian Lakes, which was one of the greatest disasters ever experienced by a modern army.

The news came through slowly and weeks later the NEW YORK SUN published the following account of the battle:

"The Russian position was practically this. On the outside the land sloped up toward the surrounding enemy; on the inside was a network of swamps and lakes; on the fourth side escape was possible only through swamps and boggy streams. Then followed one of the most frightful battles of history, a battle which caused some of the German officers to go mad from its very horrors.

"The Germans closed in, concentrating a terrible fire on the Russians, who were unable to maneuver their guns which sank in the mud. Horses and men became embogged. The nature of the region caused the Russians to break up into 'helpless groups, many of which forced their way further and further into the awful swamps."

The SUN was the only paper to print this description and the readers of the other papers remained in ignorance of one of the most terrible scenes of warfare in human history and a Russian disaster of unparalleled magnitude.

Through German sources it finally percolated that 93,000 prisoners had been taken, and that the dead alone totalled 150,000.

The NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM, however, incensed at this feat of German arms, and its previous "news" made ridiculous, announced that it would close its columns to German news, which it attempted to discredit as follows, in its issue of Sept. 2d.

"TELEGRAM TO BAR GERMAN WIRELESS WAR NEWS FAKES"

"The Evening Telegram announces, and with good cause, that so long as the present war lasts it will not publish again one single line of 'war news' which is sent out through any agency, German or otherwise, as having come from Berlin by wireless.

"This paper is in a position to know that wireless stations in this country have not, are not and will not receive any authentic war news from Berlin, and that the news which has already been credited as having

come from the capital of Germany to this country by wireless has been the rankest fake imaginable with not one shred of authenticity.

"If the talkative Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, or anybody in the German Embassy in Washington, cares to dispute the fact that these wireless reports received in New York are not authentic, the Evening Telegram will be very glad to have them prove their case.

"There has been much mystery concerning the reports received from Berlin since the war began, but the mystery has been cleared away to the satisfaction of the Evening Telegram, which, in order to give its readers all the reliable news possible to obtain through legitimate channels, will in the future rely solely on its own correspondents abroad, as well as the Associated Press reports, concerning all war activities in Europe.

"At the proper time the Evening Telegram is going to make an expose of some of these German 'victories' which were not 'made in Germany,' but were manufactured on this side of the Atlantic."

The accusation made against the German ambassador of "talkativeness" was a false accusation.

In the EVENING MAIL of the same afternoon appeared the following under the heading

"GERMAN ENVOY SILENT ON WAR."

"Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, declined to discuss the war situation today, saying he commented only on official news. The ambassador was seen at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton.

"He said he was the only ambassador in this country shut off from communication with his home government. He evidenced no desire to get into a controversy over the conflicting reports of the progress of the war."

It will thus be seen that the EVENING TELEGRAM was deliberately misrepresenting the facts in an effort to discredit the truth.

The EVENING TELEGRAM as is well known is constantly endeavoring to cultivate animosity toward Germany and it persistently discolours what "news" it does publish by means of headlines calculated to prejudice Americans against Germans. Its attitude is highly offensive to Americans generally and its efforts to foment trouble are regarded with disapprobation if not contempt.

The EVENING TELEGRAM is the scandal monger of the New York press and in its nauseating and toadying attitude towards the British aristocracy and French upper classes it is entirely un-American. Snobbish and inconsequential, vainglorious and deceitful, the EVENING

TELEGRAM has carved for itself an unique position in the Hall of Infamy.

Early in the war the EVENING TELEGRAM in trying to stir up trouble published the following:

"The American relations of Count von Bernstorff are watched with the closest attention. It is believed that the Germans will seek an excuse for friction on the slightest provocation."

A large headline said:

"DECLARE GERMANY IS READY TO QUARREL WITH THE UNITED STATES."

Upon what authority did the editor act in circulating such a trouble breeding assertion? Obviously none, when the circumstances are considered. Yet the reader does not stop to question the truth or falsity of the statement. It is assimilated without scrutiny and helps further to form "public opinion."

God save America from such "public opinion."

The EVENING TELEGRAM, however, stands not alone in practices of this kind. In fact, it is ahead by only a move in the ghastly contest for the leadership of the trouble makers. All the pro-British newspapers vie with it in stirring up discord and prejudice, although they claim unanimously that America is for peace, and that Germany wants war. The only party to the controversy who wants war is doing all it can to get it is the pro-British press.

The reproduction on the foregoing page, from the NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL, of Sept. 14th, 1914, shows how with circumstantial detail an absolute lie may be made so much like the truth that the public is practically bound to accept it.

This page is further distinguished by the prominent display not of one, but of three lies, the whole upper half of the page being devoted to glaring headlines, each of which was untrue. The middle headline was in red ink to give it greater prominence.

The headline,

"BIG RUSSIAN FORCE IN BELGIUM AIDS ALLIES."

was one of the most notorious fakes of the war. The NEW YORK SUN industriously circulated this rumor. It discussed it editorially, argued its possibility, and interviewed newspaper writers like Vance Thompson, who readily vouched for its authenticity.

The newspaper genius who invented the story of Russian troops being transported from Archangel to Belgium via Scotland and England remains anonymous, although a high English authority thought it excellent strategy. Such services as this to the cause of newspaper mendacity deserve at least a leather cross.

The impression of truth, or as the French might say, the "vraisemblance" imparted by the copious and exact detail should be particularly noted.

"That Russian troops had landed in Belgium had been rumored for some time, but this is the first despatch to confirm the rumors."

Very naively our editor of the New York Evening Journal also opines that

"The movement of this force of Russians undoubtedly explains the rapid retreat of the German right wing, etc."

This "explanation" turned out to be one that explained too much since no Russian troops were ever transported to Belgium. They, therefore, were not brought on the Aquitania and Oceanic, as stated. They did not include Cossack cavalry and infantry also as stated. In any event no Cossack infantry could have been transported as Cossacks are always horsemen.

"Regiment after regiment" of Russians were not landed in England nor brought to Ostend, nor were "forty-two steamers at one time engaged in the transportation of these forces."

Why our inventor selected forty-two as the number of vessels transporting imaginary forces is not apparent. Perhaps the gentleman was 42 years of age or lived at No. 42 Bunk Street, London, W. C. (Wonderful canard).

The Aquitania was not badly damaged in the Irish Sea while transporting these soldiers, by collision with the Canadian. The Caronia did not stand by both disabled vessels until they could enter the Mersey River.

The industrious spinner of this fabrication may well be

credited with a vivid imagination. No novelist could improve upon his recital. The forty-two vessels, the collision in the Irish Sea and the movement which began on August 21st, all pure creations, denote mentality of a rare order.

The creator of this piece of "news," however, must either be credited with a gift for pungent humor or else he overplayed in saying: "They say that this is the greatest feat that Lord Kitchener has ever accomplished." Here is either superb satire or a superb vacuity. As a feat of generalship it is indeed on a par with Kitchener's achievements.

The truth about the Russians via Archangel later came out. The Russian reinforcements were not soldiers, but crates of eggs.

The English Government even issued an official denial of the canard. The truth, however, was really a matter of congratulation to England. The eggs were probably of much more use than the Russian troops would have been.

The red headline

"BRITISH PURSUIT DEADLY"

is ambiguous. The British pursuit on Sept. 14th could only have been deadly to themselves for at that time the Germans had taken their positions on the line of the Aisne where they have remained impregnable ever since.

What the British were pursuing is unascertainable since the Germans had ceased to retire.

During the sweep of the German forces across Belgium and into France the cable reports were almost silent about the whereabouts of the British army. That army was in the field but it was falling back in what is now described as the "heroic retreat from Mons." The world, however, was receiving no intelligence at the time, of what was taking place, but only after the Germans made their short retirement to the line of the Aisne did we hear anything about the British army.

Then such headlines as "British Pursuit Deadly" began to appear, though the vastly more "deadly" character of the previous German pursuit was not reported and has since been utilized as a device to cast glory upon the British army.

Indeed, the tendency now is to so magnify the feats of the small British forces as to make it appear that they saved the day for France.

The millions of French soldiers did not need the handful of British to do that for them, yet that will continue to be the claim of the British press irrespective of the truth.

The headline at the top of the page

"GERMAN ROUT GROWS WORSE"

was also a falsehood as there had been no German rout and the retirement had come to an end two days before the date of the publication of this "news."

Thus in a single issue the New York EVENING JOURNAL widely disseminated gliding falsehoods and generated a certain amount of "public opinion," unfavorable to the German side. The first duty of newspapers is to tell their readers the truth. This duty is one that is persistently disregarded by the pro-British press.

How long will the public continue to be satisfied to purchase lies, discolorations and misrepresentations.

GERMANS HASTILY LEAVING ANTWERP

Wounded Taken from Hospitals at Night and Long
Trains Carry Piles of Baggage Belonging to
Officers—Burgomasters Held as Hostages.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

The New York Tribune of Nov. 5, 1914, headlined the Germans as hastily leaving Antwerp. Some 12 months have passed since then, and the Germans are still in Antwerp. American newspapers, so prone to dwell upon German slowness, might find in this incident another proof of that slowness.

The news article, a tissue of inventions, closed with the statement: "Firing was heard at Rosendaal this morning. This is regarded as very strange."

It was certainly not the only strange thing in the article.

The retreat from the Marne to the Aisne has been in reality a matter of too much congratulation to the pro-British press in America.

The movement against Paris had for its principal purpose the encompassing of the organized French Government, that government putting its pride in its pocket decamped to Bordeaux and the cage thus being left without the bird was of vastly less value to the Germans who, feeling the necessity of protecting their other frontier, retired to the line of the Aisne with all the material fruits of their victorious advance secured and to a position in which Moltke declared 250,000 men could hold the world at bay.

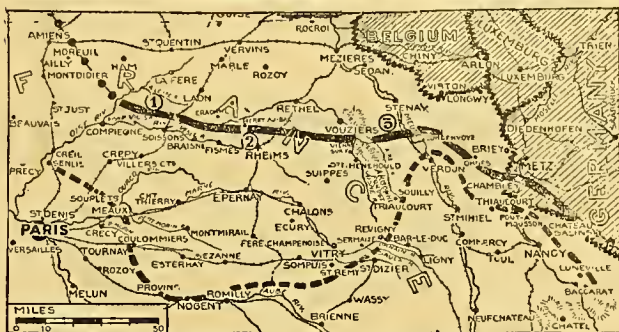
The psychological effect of causing the flight of the French government was gained and the position on the Aisne taken up to be impregnable held while the Russians were being attended to. At the proper moment the Germans will advance again, Kitchener and his "millions" need not worry. They will yet be given every opportunity they may desire of "saving the day" for the French.

The accompanying diagrams show another phase of newspaper misrepresentation.

enough to tell the truth and show how far the Germans did penetrate, which was as far south as Nogent. Sezanne is here shown far within the then German lines. (See the diagram below.)

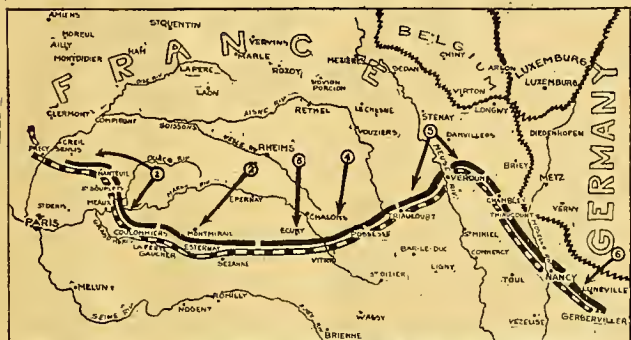
Thus little by little the truth comes to light even through the very mediums which seek to suppress it.

NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.



Critical Points in the Five-Day Battle in France

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SE



Approximate Lines of Opposing Forces in France Before the Allies' Advance Began.

These diagrams are from the NEW YORK TIMES, one of the pro-British brotherhood of Ananias possibly more damaging in the total of its misrepresentations than any other papers, since a more moderate tone disarms the suspicions of unfairness which the screaming violence of such papers as the EVENING TELEGRAM provokes.

On Sept. 8, 1914, the TIMES published the above diagram, showing "THE APPROXIMATE LINES OF OPPOSING FORCES IN FRANCE BEFORE THE ALLIES' ADVANCE."

This was some days after the beginning of that advance and the diagram was materially incorrect, doubtless being made so as to minimize the German achievement.

The EVENING MAIL on September 10th, 1914, published the headline on the following page, relative to alleged captive of Cracow. The Russians failed by some fifty miles to reach Cracow and of course did not capture it.

That small fact did not deter the headline artist of the EVENING MAIL who made the unqualified assertion that it was captured. The amazing effrontery of this particular lie is seen in the publication of the dispatch upon which the headline is based which briefly reads:

London, Sept. 10. A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the Austrians have begun evacuating Cracow.

Upon this small foundation of fact, even if it was a fact, the EVENING MAIL erected the large superstructure of its false headline. No other "news" was given to support the headline, which occupied 50 square inches of space, while the "news" which belied the headline covered but two square inches of space.

To fill out the column, the editors inserted some geographical extracts about the position of Cracow, admitting further that the Austrians still held the strong position of Przemyśl necessary first to be taken before they could proceed to take Cracow, which in the headline was already captured.

Thus the headline skips merrily ahead of the truth, misleading the reader without mercy or compunction.

Further on, the EVENING MAIL prints "An Exchange Telegraph Dispatch from Rome," saying that "The Russian troops have invaded Silesia and the capture of Breslau is imminent."

As a matter of fact the Russians never reached the boundary of Silesia and were never within a hundred miles of Breslau.

How merrily the wish may speed ahead of the fact and how easily a thing is done on paper as seen in the geographical notes appended to the item.

"The importance of the city (of Cracow) to the Russians is in the control it gives them over the approaches to Berlin and Vienna. From that point on there are no big cities or strong fortresses. On the road to Berlin lie beyond Breslau, Liegnitz, Gorkitz, Guben and Frankfurt, with Dresden only a few miles off the line of advance."

With the approach to Berlin thus so handily indicated by the EVENING MAIL geographer, it is surprising the Russians did not take advantage of the situation.

The EVENING SUN in its issue of Dec. 28, 1914, announced in a bold headline across seven columns:

"CZAR RAISES CRACOW SIEGE"

As Cracow had never been besieged this announcement was false. The EVENING SUN alleges that "when you see it in the SUN, it's so." Evidently not, however, when it relates to sieges of Cracow. The subheading read: "Cracow Investment Raised; Russians Move 50 Miles East."

The SUN is famous for its well-chosen English. Its writers are said to be highly paid and engaged for their skillful use of the language. They can even perform feats of a gymnastic nature, tumbling, swinging from word to

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.



German Army at Its Farthest Advance, and as It Was Yesterday

The line of crosses represents the approximate position of the German forces at the time of its farthest advance southward last week. The black line shows the probable line of the German troops yesterday after four days of pressure by the Allies.

Later, however, on Sept. 11th, 1914, the TIMES published the diagram showing the position of the "GERMAN ARMY AT ITS FARTHEST ADVANCE, AND AS IT WAS YESTERDAY."

Feeling freer, the TIMES here shows the "Farthest Advance" to be several miles farther South than it was shown in its issue of Sept. 8th, as may be noted by the relation of the line to the town of Sezanne.

On Sept. 19, 1914, the TIMES finally becomes bold

word, wrestling and playing foot-ball, so to speak, with English. But it seems to be hard for them to tell the simple truth with the English language, and harder still to refrain from giving an anti-German tone to what is published.

Thus in "Russians move 50 miles east" means retreat, as movements toward the East can mean nothing else. The SUN, however, euphemistically labels the retreat a move and thus by the choice of a single word places a false construction on the facts.

FINAL
★★★★
EDITION

THE EVENING MAIL

FINAL
★★★★
EDITION

WHEAT—Fair and continued cool tonight. Friday warmer. See page 2.

78TH YEAR. NO. 215.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

ONE CENT

WEATHER—Fair and continued cool to

RUSSIANS CAPTURE CRACOW; BRITISH ADVANCING AGAIN

ALLIES MENACE GERMANS' FOOD SUPPLY LINES

RUSSIAN ARMY ASQUITH ASKS OFF FOR BERLIN 500,000 MORE MEN FOR ARMY

**Galicia Battles Cost
Austria 120,000 Men;
Kaiser Sending Help**

CRACOW TAKEN; CZAR'S TROOPS REACH BRESLAU

London, Sept. 10.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome says: "A message from Vienna states

HOW THE AMERICAN PRESS DEGRADES ITSELF.

“Count von Bernstorff is the personal representative of the German Emperor. In every civilized country the Ambassador of another friendly sovereign Power is treated with the same courteous respect which that country expects its Ambassador to be treated abroad.

“An insult to a foreign Ambassador is an insult to his Government and to his people. Sensible persons do not insult other peoples.

"Our own government has repeatedly and officially declared that the official conduct of Count von Bernstorff is beyond suspicion of reproach.

"Yet every day certain American newspapers, both in their news and editorial columns, revile and vituperate this high official representative of the German Government as if he were a common spy or a low conspirator.

"This conduct is at once indecent and unpatriotic. It makes us appear rude and uncouth in the eyes of intelligent people. It excites the fierce anger of the German people, just as our anger would be excited if German newspapers so treated our Ambassador. And it will long continue to make bad feeling and to injure our political and trade relations with the great peoples who speak the German tongue.

"We cannot understand such boorishness and such stupidity. It is insulting to our own Government and it degrades the reputation of the American press.

"Respectable foreigners are amazed when they find untruthful accusations levelled at the Ambassador of a friendly great Power, accompanied by coarse vituperation more befitting a barroom conversation than the newspaper columns in which they naturally look to see intelligent comment expressed in the language used by persons of good sense and good breeding."—New York American.

THE "CULTURED" ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Both England and France have employed in the European area of war colored savage troops, such as Gurkhas, Sikhs, Pathians, Turcos, Gourns, Moroccans, Hindus and Senegalese. Their barbarities committed are on a par with those of the Russian Cossacks and their acts of massacres committed, under the eyes of the brightest commanders of England and France on fallen and wounded German soldiers range from gouging out of eyes to the cutting off of ears which they wear as necklaces around their necks, while hands and fingers and even whole heads were carried in their knapsacks and proudly shown as trophies and souvenirs, to their comrades, the English and French, who claim to be the noble "bearers of civilization and humanity."

ENGLAND AND OUR PRESIDENT WILSON.

Germany declared a submarine warfare around Great Britain only after England had repeatedly announced a North Sea blockade and had seized American and other neutral ships with non-contraband. Germany distinctively declared in her protest to the United States that if England should refrain from seizing non-contraband (food-stuffs, etc.) she would not attack any merchantman, but as the United States Government, favoring England in every way possible, did not find it necessary at that time to protest against England and insist upon our rights, our government, together with the English government, is the direct cause and directly responsible for the sinking of the *Lusitania* and other merchantmen in the war zone around Great Britain. It was then the duty of President Wilson to insist upon a free sea in order that Americans could carry on non-contraband trade with any nation they wished to trade with. People with common sense, such as German-Americans, always declared that England's North Sea blockade was a "paper blockade," while our clever Anglo-maniacs, including our "Big Dailies," insisted that it was a real blockade, thus giving England the opportunity to kill America's foreign trade.

One year later (January, 1916), England contemplated the announcing of an "actual blockade" of Germany from the Baltic to the Adriatic Seas. It is, however, impossible for "Great" Britain to blockade Germany.

NEWSPAPER VENOM.

The "New York Times" on April 17, 1865, said editorially:

“Every possible atrocity appertains to this rebellion. There is nothing whatever that its leaders have scrupled at. Wholesale massacres and torturings, wholesale starvation of prisoners, firing of great cities, piracies of the cruelest kind, persecution of the most hideous character and of vast extent, and finally assassination in high places—whatever is inhuman, whatever is brutal, whatever is fiendish, these men have resorted to. They will leave behind names so black and the memory of deeds so infamous that the execration of the slaveholders’ rebellion will be eternal.”

Similar expressions have been used time and again by the "New York Times" during the present war, not against the South but against Germany.

WHY ENGLAND WENT TO WAR.

At the outbreak of the war the "London Times" openly declared that Belgium was not England's motive for war. While the "Westminster Gazette" on November 13 admitted that England had taken up arms against Germany because that was the only way in which Germany could be mastered.

Chapter III

SOME STARTLING EXAMPLES OF EDITORIAL STUPIDITY

The NEW YORK AMERICAN, which spends large sums of money for "news" from English sources, might do better to spend a little upon editors having a knowledge of foreign languages in order not to betray itself into stupid blunders.

The GERMAN HEROLD (New Yorker Herold), which is one of the leading German-American papers, and fully abreast, if not in advance, of its wealthier American competitors, pointed out instances of such stupidity recently. It said:

"It is a source of regret that the NEW YORK AMERICAN 'killed' a picture on the first page yesterday. It was published in the earlier editions, but left out in the later issues. It showed a piece of ordnance of enormous dimensions and under a headline 'The Kaiser inspecting his newest war monster; built to shoot 32 miles' the text says:

"This ponderous fighting machine, built by the Krupps, is called the 'Kaiser's Eight-Legged Boots,' from the number of its barrels and its—kick. It was especially designed to shoot across the English Channel from the heights back of Calais. The recent German drive was to capture that point. It weighs more than 159 tons. This photograph is from the German illustrated paper 'Dummer Esel.'"

"For the benefit of those of our readers who do not understand German, we translate the name 'Dummer Esel,' which is in English 'stupid ass.' Some one basing his nefarious design on the ignorance of the editors palmed off on them a drawing of an impossible kind of machinery with the text as above and he is undoubtedly rejoicing in the partial success of his scheme. That the AMERICAN 'killed' the 'cut' in the later editions is undoubtedly due to the discovery of the hoax by the editors of its German edition.

"A week or so ago the SUN printed a moving account of a young Frenchwoman, Juliette Mentense, who provided the cavalry in the trenches (!) with all sorts of necessities and luxuries and, as a climax to her career, took twenty Germans prisoner. One Jacques Didier related this exploit, in which a broomstick figured as the weapon of the fair Juliette. It was a manifest hoax, as the name 'Mentense' alone shows, which means 'lady liar.'

"Now we know well that 'mistakes may happen in the best regulated families,' and also that no newspaper man has ever pretended to be infallible. But these 'breaks' in the AMERICAN and the SUN are not ordinary mistakes. They are proofs of the ignorance prevailing in newspaper offices in New York. It should be borne in mind that such articles are passed on by three or four men before they go into the paper, among them at least one of the men 'high up.'

French Aviator Destroys German Dirigible, Losing His Life in Air.

London hears that Roland Garros, with a monoplane, plunged through a German dirigible and wrecked it, killing all on board and losing his own life in daring exploit.

According to the New York Herald on a Sunday in 1914 (the "news" in the Herald never carries a date line) "London hears," etc. This was another of those wonderful things that "London hears." Months later Garros was captured in Belgium. London's capacity for hearing falsehoods is unlimited. The story is thus proven to be out of the whole cloth. Nevertheless, it undoubtedly had a strong effect upon the imagination of the American public to whom such an act of sacrifice would appeal strongly were it true. Thus by lies the British endeavor to win the good will which they cannot gain by real feats of arms.

"In no European newspaper office could such a thing happen, because the editors have a reading knowledge of at least two modern languages besides their own. The lack of these and other accomplishments among our friends writing in the vernacular is a continual source of surprise to European newspaper men visiting America.

"The linguistic deficiencies of our editors is the cause that they cannot inform themselves on the war except from English sources. The consequence is that they are continually misjudging the relative importance of the war dispatches, and the situation in general. And that is the reason why the American people ever since the war began have been fooled time and time again, that they have been led to believe the war would end shortly with the decisive defeat of the Germans and that the 'Entente Powers' would be able to crush the Central Powers long before this.

"Of course, there are many highly educated Americans in the profession, but it seems that they habitually evade night duty in the newspaper offices."

The London TIMES somewhat excitedly declared on July 29, 1914, "Germany is being dragged at the heels of the Austrian war chariot."

The picture of being dragged at the heels of a chariot was evidently one that made a strong impression on the publication. On Oct. 27, the paper stated:

"The wretched Dual Monarchy is dragged at the tail of the Prussian war chariot, and just as the poor misled Austrians have served the purposes of Prussia, they will be abandoned to their horrible fate."

Apparently it does not matter much to the TIMES who gets dragged at the heels of the chariot or the tail of a chariot as long as it can find somebody to be dragged. A chariot with heels and a tail is a rather novel kind of chariot, too. If the TIMES is as much mixed on other matters as it is on chariot metaphors its conditions must be precarious.

EDITORIAL IGNORANCE.

Of the ignorance displayed by American editors on German subjects there seems no end.

The New York TRIBUNE, Sept. 22, 1914, printed the following absurdity from a dispatch from Ostend:

"It would also appear from various reports which have come through that the Bavarian soldiers have another grievance. When they were mobilized they were allowed to imagine they were merely called out for manoeuvres and were then marched off to the actual battlefield without any opportunities of making those domestic arrangements which even German soldiers have a right to expect."

When war is declared by Germany an official mobilization order is issued which is published in all newspapers and is posted in public. That the mobilization is for war goes without saying, for mobilization is never ordered except for war, and the word "war" appears in the order.

Each soldier whose services are to be required in the early days of the war has always in his possession an order renewed yearly in peace times which directs him to report at a stated place a stated hour and number of days after the war mobilization is ordered. By this means every man is called to the colors just at the moment his presence is needed, not before and not after.

The entire movement is worked out long in advance and each soldier reports as directed, which brings him to his appointed place without confusion and delay. So anyone having any familiarity with the German military system, no greater nonsense could be imagined than the TRIBUNE'S article. Small wonder that German-Americans become indignant on seeing such rubbish fed to the American public as news.

EDITORIAL DECEPTION.

The average newspaper reader is not only often deceived by the "news" he reads, but is rarely aware that he has been deceived. Only when some particularly flagrant case occurs is the newspaper called upon to deny a barrel of falsehood with a gill of correction.

The bias of a newspaper, a bias which the average reader rarely even suspects, may make it a dangerous fomentor of discord without there being any particular

point at which libel or actual falsehood may be charged. Undue prominence to items of no real importance is one of the methods followed by prejudiced papers to misrepresent conditions and make their readers suppose events are taking the course which the editor most desires to see them take.

The New York TRIBUNE on August 18, 1914, published prominently a dispatch to the effect that "Inspection of the battlefields at Haelen and Diest shows the German rout was complete. The adjacent territory is wholly in Belgian hands."

At the same time other dispatches showed that the Belgian government was packing up such of its goods and chattels as were movable and preparing to get out. The prominence which the TRIBUNE gave to a comparatively small matter threw the whole news of the day into a disproportion which concealed the truth instead of making it known.

The NEW YORKER HEROLD points out a similar exaggeration of news as well as the converse form of deception, that of minimizing the really important news by a brief summary under an inconspicuous head.

In its issue of Sept. 24, 1914, the HEROLD remarked:

"THE FUNNY TIMES."

"When, on August 28, in a 'naval engagement' near Heligoland two or three small German cruisers were destroyed, the 'NEW YORK TIMES' found half a column space for a panegyric on this valorous deed of the British. In that it far outdid the English, as appears from the following passage in a letter from a naval lieutenant, who took part in the 'battle' and who wrote to the 'LONDON MORNING POST' as follows:

"As to our fight off Heligoland, I can say that the papers are magnifying what was really but an affair of outposts. We destroyers went in and lured the enemy out, and had lots of excitement. The big fellows then came up and did some excellent target practice, and we were very glad to see them come; but they ought not consider that we had a fight, because it was a massacre, not a fight.

"It was superb generalship, having overwhelming forces on the spot; but there really was nothing for them to do except shoot the enemy, even as you shoot pheasants."

"While giving prominence to this affair, the sinking of the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, the 'TIMES' did not favor its readers with a long editorial on the destruction of three British vessels whose tonnage was four times as great as those of the German cruisers. Those readers were doomed to disappointment; the 'TIMES' columns were very crowded and the paper, therefore, treated this 'insignificant affair' as it called the loss of the three 12,000 ton ships and the drowning of 1,000 men in a short 'entreilet' of about two dozen lines.

"The fine enterprise of the German submarine was minimized as much as possible, the cruisers were called 'old and obsolete' and the 'British loss was measurably compensated by the destruction of two German submarines.' This was, happily, not true, because Germany lost not a spar.

"Aside from this, we must take exception to the remark of the 'TIMES' that the loss of three British cruisers and the killing of 1,000 Englishmen was 'measurably compensated' with the drowning of 40 Germans in two submarines. We hold the lives of our brave fighters at a far higher price than even the 'TIMES' does, which is satisfied to set off the loss of those 1,000 Britishers with 40 Germans."

EDITORIAL DISPROPORTION.

The NEW YORK TIMES is a particular flagrant violator of just proportions in its treatment of news.

For instance, when General Joffre began his target shooting excursion into Alsace, the "big dailies" and particularly the TIMES, hailed this as a most important movement in the war. The TIMES had a two-column special cable from Paris describing "the invasion of Germany," stating "there is every reason to suppose that the German army, already smashed in its initial plan of attack through Belgium, has suffered far greater reverses on the French frontier, which is all the more wonderful when one remembers that only a week ago the general mobilization began."

Editors of German papers, however, found no evidence of any danger to the fortresses on the Rhine, or of the French penetrating into the interior of Germany. and, as events have shown, the incursion into Alsace was without any significance. But the "big dailies" saw "French armies sweeping into Germany."

If a newspaper wishes to give its readers a true picture of events, it is not sufficient especially in the case of re-

porting of the progress of a war, merely to print everything that comes to hand, but so to feature the news that the proportion of events is preserved. Thus to devote a column to the description of a small though hotly contested and dramatic affair and a few lines to some very much larger movement which may not have been so dramatic is to throw the readers' view of events out of perspective.

The editor must thus supplement the news by his treatment of headlines and locations of articles. Since he must do this with judgment and care even when absolutely impartial, it is obvious how easy and tempting it is for a biased editor to give the appearance of victory to the side he favors while the fruits of victory are really going to the other side.

So dangerous is editorial bias considered even in United States where the shibboleth of "The Freedom of the Press" has been dinned into the ears of the public by the press for over a century, that the national government has passed a law requiring the semi-annual publication of the names of the owners, or principal stock and bondholders of each publication in order that the public may be occasionally warned of the identity of the owners of the papers which have such great influence upon their opinions and thus be in position to understand in some measure, however small, the bias which actuates each sheet, and be prepared to counteract its influence.

The freedom of the press is too often abused and unlimited license takes its place, to the confusion of public opinion and the misleading of the government itself.

IRRESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

To the average reader the fact that newspapers print the falsehoods that they do with impunity inclines to the belief that the falsehood is the truth. That one who is injured must spend much time and money in long-drawn-out legal proceedings if he would gain redress is forgotten, if it was ever known. It is so easy thus for a newspaper to lie and so difficult to fasten upon it the responsibility for the falsehood that they lie almost with impunity.

There is even a conspiracy of silence on the subject of libel suits, and the fact that recovery is had against a

"MAD-BULL DASH TO VICTORY OR DESTRUCTION, FLIGHT OR CAPTURE ARE KAISER'S ONLY OPEN COURSES"

According to the New York Herald, the Kaiser's only course was a mad bull dash to victory or destruction, flight or capture. As it turned out the Kaiser's forces merely entrenched themselves. Again, as so often, the Herald's military expert, this time Lieutenant-Colonel Alsager Polloch, was a very bad guesser. Instead of a mad-bull dash this seems to have been just plain newspaper bull.

newspaper is but seldom made public, the theory being, doubtless, that the public, if it does not hear about libel suits will not be inclined to venture upon them. The prestige of the press is also maintained in this manner.

The American press is thus almost wholly irresponsible.

Such a "free" press may readily be much more dangerous than one without freedom, for in the latter case everyone knows that the opinions expressed are those of the government in control, while in the case of a "free" press nobody knows whose opinions are being aired.

Almost every newspaper has some ax to grind and the public must do the turning of the stone.

The great body of the American press is now grinding Britain's ax with the greatest possible assiduity. Why they suppose it will profit them in the long run it is difficult to see. Perhaps a large part of their bias may be ascribed merely to the psychological factor of wishing to be on the winning side. If so, it is growing time to switch.

As the war progresses, with German victory after victory, the newspapers are psychologically finding themselves in a most uncomfortable position. They are not even as happy as the man on the fence, having jumped much too precipitately into the pro-British enclosure.

The average reader wonders why so much trouble is taken to falsify and discolor the news. To him it seems that as the truth must out sooner or later, there is no adequate motive in concealing it.

This is a mistaken view, however. False news indicating military successes or, at least, blockings of the plans

of the enemy produces a favorable body of public opinion. In any neutral country that may be drawn into the war, however remote may be the possibility, it is highly desirable to create the impression of victory as no one wishes to join a losing side.

Even where actual military measures are not in contemplation, an impression of victory strengthens credit. The bonds of a winning power find a much readier market in neutral countries than do those of a power that is losing. Thus by continually minimizing German victories, and magnifying slight successes of the Allies England actually produces an impression of victory which is continually being turned to good uses in that it makes a market for English bonds and strengthens British credit in the whole commercial world. This is actual strength which very quickly reflects itself in increased munitions on the battlefield, so that English lies quickly translate themselves into English bullets and materially assist the English arms.

One well-designed and carefully propagated English lie may easily be more valuable than a battalion of troops and may result in the death of more Germans than would a battle.

It is for this reason that German-Americans seeing the actual power gained by England in her course of prevarication, rightfully protest against the press of a neutral country lending itself to such a scheme of duplicity and murder.

Whenever the time approaches for the making of a new loan, the newspapers are "fed up" with "victories," or if these cannot be manufactured great stories are circulated of what is going to be done. Upon the misguided public opinion that results, the flotation of the loan is accomplished. It is a trick worthy of the lowest knave on a fake stock exchange. But it works, and it will continue to work as long as newspapers in neutral countries permit themselves to be made the catspaw of English craft.

EDITORIAL DUPLICITY.

But false, faked and discolored news is by no means the only method which the British censorship affords. News is not only censored, but where it appears that a blow is about to fall the public is "prepared" in advance and the extent of the disaster minimized.

In the advance of the Germans on Przemyśl, the fact of its fall was minimized by indicating in advance that it would not be held. The truth was that it could not be held. This being known in advance the public was made to believe that the fortress had lost its importance.

Thus when taken by the Russians the fall of Przemyśl was heralded as a stupendous victory. It succumbed only after months of siege warfare. When shortly afterwards it was recaptured in a few days, its fall was discounted by advance information of its loss of value and for all

"EUROPEAN EDITION OF HERALD NOT AFRAID"

"YOU CAN HAVE 24 HOURS TO GET OUT"

The New York Herald announced on Sept. 9, 1914, that its European edition was not afraid of the German army. This is not to be wondered at. Such unlimited mud-slingers are not afraid of anything on this footstool. The only thing the Herald seems to be afraid of is the plain, unvarnished truth.

According to the same paper, the Germans were given twenty-four hours to get out of France.

Whoever gave them this allotment of time was rather stingy. Twenty-four years is still likely to see the Germans in the same place.

the pro-British press indicated it might have been a village in a wilderness.

This device, of announcing as declared intentions of the Germans, intentions which they have never even entertained, much less declared, is very commonly employed. If the event does not occur it gives opportunity for jeering comment. If it does occur, an opportunity is provided for a savage attack upon the Germans for having

"SAYS KAISER SHOT 100 SOCIALISTS"

On August 7, 1914, the New York Herald printed one of the most outrageous canards of the war, which is herewith reproduced. It had to go all the way to South America to get this calumny. Why any reputable newspaper should insult its readers with such a lie is incomprehensible. If this is the liberty of the press, may Heaven save us from such liberty.

entertained and planned long in advance the diabolical movement. Thus the news fakir, by his unscrupulous announcement, provides himself ammunition for either eventuality.

The same tactics were used in the advance upon Warsaw; when the fate of the city became obvious, a most complicated campaign was instituted to prove that after all Warsaw was only sour grapes.

It is interesting to note the various devices used by the press to minimize the fall of Warsaw.

A story was circulated that Emperor William and his wife were preparing to enter Warsaw in state when it should be captured. This alleged eagerness of the Kaiser to count his chickens before they were hatched naturally created prejudice against the Germans. It was a shrewd move to enable the pro-British press to "rub it in" should Warsaw not be captured by the Germans.

An instance of this was seen in a cartoon published in the NEW YORK SUN of August 2, 1915, showing a schedule ascribed to the Germans which called for the occupation of Paris in September, Petrograd in December and London in May.

Such occupation not having taken place ridicule is cast upon the Germans. As a matter of fact the Germans never made any such announcement. Had they ever laid out such a schedule it is obvious that they would not have made it public. A reader of ordinary intelligence can see at a glance the falsity of the assertion.

The average reader, however, does not exercise average intelligence in reading American newspapers. If he did his intelligence would be so deeply insulted that he would cease to purchase such newspapers.

If the newspapers were a reflection of the intelligence of the average American public, a very poor opinion of that public would have to be formed. It is more than likely, however, that the American public does not take the newspapers very seriously, and it would, therefore, be unfair to judge the public by the newspapers which it supports.

A second device much employed in campaign waged by the American newspapers for the defense of Warsaw was the discounting of the value of the victory about to be achieved by the Germans, although Warsaw, as the world knows, was the central distributing quarters for the Russian army moving against Germany and Austria.

This was done by asserting among other things that the Russians never originally planned to hold the city, but that their principal line of defense was far in its rear. Thus it was made to appear that instead of losing something of their own, they had achieved to victory of holding on to it much longer than they had expected. Thus in losing it, they were not suffering any loss of any consequence, but rather were carrying out part of a previously conceived plan.

Such was not, of course, really the case, as the numerous and modern fortifications protecting Warsaw were never built with an idea of being surrendered.

Another method of discounting the fall of the city consisted in the numerous circumstantial accounts of the removal of everything of value in the city, thus making it appear that the victory of the Germans was a barren one.

Still another discounting consisted in declaring that the Germans were not after Warsaw but wished to cut off a large body of troops and failing this, their victory would be of no consequence.

Again it was declared that even if a great victory was won it would not have any military value, but would only have a political significance, which would not be of any real consequence and would extend only until such time as the Russians would reoccupy it.

Summarized: The system of discounting in effect was as follows:

The Germans are too greedy in wanting Warsaw, which

11 GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK IN NORTH SEA BATTLE, LONDON HEARS

"London hears," according to the Evening Telegram, New York, August 30, 1914, that eleven German warships were sunk in the North Sea.

This was another of those strange things London "hears." Three cruisers of the smallest class (4,000 tons) were sunk, not eleven.

the Russians never intended to withhold as long, that they have made great preparations to take a thing which was expected to fall easily to them, that even if they do achieve a military success it won't be a real success, and that even if it is a success, it was not the success they were after, and it will at most have only a political value, and even if it has a political value it will only be of a temporary nature, and even if it proves permanent, it will be insignificant.

By this series of fallacies the mind of the public is so prepared for a German victory as to take it entirely as a matter of course. Thus does the skillful editor gloss misfortunes over and cheat events of their real significance.

Nor is this process to be despised. It has a powerful psychological effect. It instills false confidence in the enemies of Germany and prolongs the war. It is obvious to the most casual observer that the German arms are

advancing irresistibly on every front, so that journalistic efforts to prolong the war can only result in bringing greater disaster to the losing allies.

The part played by American newspapers in this game of trying to save the chestnuts of the Allies is dangerous to America in that it encourages Americans to advance credit to the Allies. When they lose American losses will be severe. The newspapers thus will be to blame. Had they spoken the truth at all times independently and fearlessly America would never have become involved in such losses.

That the role played by the American newspapers in the war is well understood in England is shown by the following self-congratulatory piece of gloating in the LONDON CHRONICLE of October 21, 1914.

"The debt that England owes the newspaper world of America cannot be estimated. The editors of the best journals have been fearless and very shrewd champions of the Allies' cause. It is these editors who have made the German monster a reality to the American people, and this quietly and with most deadly logic. We have no better Allies in America than the editors of the great papers."

THE NEW SLAVERY.

"To and for the establishment, promotion and development of a Secret Society, the true aim of which and object whereof shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world, * * * and especially the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

—Will of Cecil Rhodes, Sept. 19, 1877.



WHAT THE TEUTONIC FORCES HAVE TO FIGHT.

The light shaded areas are the nations of the eight Allies, together with their colonial possessions, the natives of which are enlisted in the fighting armies. The dark shaded areas are those of the Teutonic forces, although the natives of their colonies are not enlisted in the armies. The dotted area is the "neutral" United States who furnished the ammunition for the Allies, that the slaughter may continue while a few hyphenated Anglo-Americans may enrich themselves on the blood money with governmental sanction.

Before the war the Allies had a European population of 230,000,000 and the Central Powers 116,000,000. To-day (January, 1916), the Allies have a population of 196,000,000 and the Central Powers 150,000,000. The Allies have at present but 46,000,000 instead of 114,000,000 more than the Central Powers. The Central Powers occupy at present 500,000 square kilometers of enemy territory, or about the size of Germany. For each day of war they have conquered 1,000 square kilometers. The Central Powers captured 2,400,000 soldiers, who are busily engaged in industry and agriculture. The war has cost the Allies \$25,000,000,000, while the Central Powers have spent but \$14,000,000,000, or about one-half.

The losses of the merchant marine of the Allies are 1,519,068 tons; of the Central Powers, 291,711 tons. In warships the Allies lost 477,308 tons against 119,707 tons of the Central Powers.

The tremendous fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy and their armies, with the Colonial troops of the "great" British Empire have not even been able to conquer "The Sick Man of Europe." How much less chance have they against the Teutonic Forces?

Chapter IV

SELF-CONFESSED MENDACITY

A striking example of a damaging fake, spread broadcast and afterwards confessed to be a fake was the NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S attack on the good faith of Ambassador Bernstorff and incidentally that of the German Government in the Meyer-Gerhard incident.

It was alleged that Dr. Alfred Meyer, Privy Councillor of the First Rank, Chief of the Department of Army Supplies of the Imperial German Ministry of War was masquerading as Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard here in connection with the Red Cross work.

Here again the most circumstantial details were given of the alleged activities, and the unsuspecting reader could scarcely fail to be convinced of the truth of the fake.

The TRIBUNE in its issue of June 15, 1915, stated:

"Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, 'German Red Cross lecturer,' and Count von Bernstorff's special envoy to the imperial government, who landed yesterday in Christiania, Norway, has perpetrated a gigantic hoax on the State Department of the United States, according to evidence now in the hands of the TRIBUNE. He is none other than Dr. Alfred Meyer, Privy Councillor of the First Rank, Chief of the Department of Army Supplies of the Imperial German Ministry of War.

"The real Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard has not been out of Germany since the beginning of the war, and

conduct letter from Mr. Bryan in the name of 'Meyer-Gerhard,' has been sent back by the ambassador, and the German Government is awaiting his report before replying to President Wilson's last note.

"The scheme worked perfectly, and the State Department apparently has not had the slightest suspicion that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was not Dr. Meyer-Gerhard at all. It is a fact, however, that the French and British embassies at Washington did not issue a safe conduct guarantee, as in the case of Dr. Dernburg. But they are said to have made it plain that they would not interfere with an accredited representative of the Red Cross.

"Dr. Meyer played his part splendidly. The small, whispering group that knew all about it recognized that if the truth of his excellency's identity and business fell into the hands of the Allies it would prove fatal to the success of the enterprise. The Allies would be sure to notify the State Department and it might interfere with the prompt return to Germany of a high war official.

"And so the doctor flitted from lectures in behalf of the Red Cross to secret conferences with his fellow conspirators with great speed and much caution. The utmost discretion was exercised in arranging the various meetings that took place. Telephone calls were made from public stations.



Tribune

News - Editorials - Advertisements

WEATHER
PARTLY CLOUDY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW; VARIABLE WINDS.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 71; Low, 63.
Full report on page 10.

W, JUNE 16, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

U. S. Tricked by 'Gerhard,' Secret German Gun Agent; Bernstorff Mission a Hoax

The celebrated "beat" which the New York Tribune confessed later was a lie.

has been reported among the wounded on the east front. His name was assumed by Dr. Meyer and the protecting mantle of the Red Cross thrown about him that his identity and true mission to the United States might not become known to those outside German officialdom.

"His much advertised Red Cross propaganda was a farce. He came here to purchase such war supplies as he could obtain, and, incidentally, to learn the condition of military preparedness in this country. He takes to the German War Office information of great importance, which he has gathered in his dealings with various munition brokers and manufacturers.

"Tall and erect, his excellency has graced the lecture platform while he made his pleas for contributions. Wearing a toupee, to change the appearance of his somewhat bald head, and gold-rimmed glasses to disguise his face, he has dickered the many dealers and done everything in his power to prevent the Allies from obtaining war materials here. As a latter day 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' he has been a notable success.

"His excellency's activities have been carried on with the knowledge and co-operation of Ambassador von Bernstorff. In fact, they arrived together on August 24, 1914. Since then they have been in close communication. Now Dr. Meyer, armed with a safe

"Dr. Meyer lived at the Ritz Hotel only intermittently, and never registered after his first appearance there. His other address was known to less than four people, and each conference with him was attended by an amazing amount of preliminaries.

"In the first place Dr. Meyer made a strenuous attempt to obtain the 350,000 discarded Krag-Jorgensen rifles owned by the United States, and, failing in that, he devoted his attention to the concerns which held huge contracts with the British and French. He actually purchased from factories in Connecticut quantities of cartridges manufactured for the Allies.

"He was able to do so by offering an advanced price which would make up for any inconveniences the companies might have in explaining their failure to deliver the goods to their original customers. Some of the ammunition thus secured was shipped to Germany by way of Italy before that country had decided to open hostilities.

"Masquerading in his alleged Red Cross capacity, Dr. Meyer was received cordially everywhere, and his opportunities for gleaning information were numerous. No one thought of questioning his authenticity, and, of course, the fact that he was vouched for by Count von Bernstorff forestalled suspicion. Even Mr. Bryan was fooled."

The truth was that Dr. Anton Meyer-Garhard was actually in the United States and that nobody was masquerading under his name. He was recommended by Ambassador Bernstorff to the United States Government as a bearer of a mission to Germany in connection with diplomatic affairs.

It was therefore doubly important that he should be a man of integrity and the NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S attack was, therefore, of a most despicable nature.

THE TRIBUNE'S RETRACTION.

On being requested to substantiate its story the TRIBUNE was utterly unable to do so and was compelled to confess itself a liar. This it did in a lame and an inconspicuous article, as follows:

"The TRIBUNE within the last few days published a story to the effect that Meyer-Gerhard, Ambassador von Bernstorff's emissary to Germany, and Dr. Alfred Meyer, of the German War Office, were one and the same man. It asserted that the real business of this joint personage in this country was the purchase of war munitions, though this purpose was cloaked by the pretence of representing the Red Cross philanthropy. And it said that the Meyer or Meyer-Garhard activities were carried on with the knowledge and co-operation of Ambassador von Bernstorff.

"It published this story in good faith, believing it to be true, and only after a long and conscientious investigation. One of the witnesses on whom it relied, a local agent of the Germans, has now given a totally different version of the affair from the one he

the present tense international situation has caused to Ambassador von Bernstorff."

Shall this be the end of a dastardly attempt to create additional tension between Washington and Berlin? Is this all the NEW YORK TRIBUNE is going to do in the way of atoning for the great wrong it has committed and whose consequences might have been far-reaching if Ambassador Bernstorff had not acted at once?

Does the TRIBUNE know that there is a law on the statute books making it a misdemeanor to furnish false information to newspapers? And will it prosecute those who have deceived it, in order that all phases of this affair may be uncovered?

If the TRIBUNE should hesitate to avail itself of the protection the law affords newspapers, the presumption seems justified that there is something behind the whole

"KAISER'S RIGHT WING REPORTED TURNED; TWO SUBMARINES SENT TO BOTTOM AFTER SINKING THREE BRITISH CRUISERS"

As an instance of putting the cart before the horse on the Headline highway, this example from the New York Tribune of Sept. 23, 1914, is typical.

The news here was that three British cruisers had been sunk by a German submarine. Such an event had never before occurred in history. It proved the power of the submarines once and for all. Yet a "report" that the Kaiser's "right wing" had been turned, a falsehood, and the assertion that the two German submarines had been sent to the bottom, another falsehood, since there was but one and it was not sunk, preceded the real and epoch making news of the day. By such means our papers seek to "tone" the actual news so that German white seems black and British black seems white.



From New York Tribune—Aug. 17, 1914.

"MADE IN GERMANY"

This cartoon, entitled "Made in Germany," was published in the New York Tribune, which also described our blood-relatives as "German Beasts." Under date of December 13, 1914, the Tribune under the caption "Tribune Cartoons Popular in London," stated: "Ever since the war began the Tribune cartoons have been widely reproduced in English publications."

It speaks for itself. (Made in America).

gave to the TRIBUNE—namely, that instead of Dr. Alfred Meyer's posing as Meyer-Gerhard, some one unnamed posed as Dr. Alfred Meyer.

"The TRIBUNE'S story, therefore, has not the support in the shape of evidence which we thought it had when we published it, and accordingly, because we believe in dealing fairly and frankly with our readers, we withdraw it. And in doing so we express regret for the distress which its publication during

matter more discreditable to the TRIBUNE than the first "sensation."

There is perhaps nothing more distasteful to a newspaper than to be compelled to retract its lies, and the gorge of retraction which the TRIBUNE had to swallow was a bitter pill.

It was, however, but a slight punishment for the wrong committed and far more serious consequences than the making of a mere apology should properly have been incurred.

Newspapers can rarely be compelled to apologize. Perhaps never before did a New York newspaper admit so completely its culpability.

As showing the ulterior purpose of the TRIBUNE, the psychological effect of making the story as objective as possible should not be overlooked.

For instance, Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard's photograph is reproduced. This makes it seem more real than if the name only had been used.

The TRIBUNE printed many columns of alleged activities of the "impersonation" of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard which are too extended even to be summarized here. The principle one related to the purchase of 350,000 Krag rifles from the United States in which it was asserted that Mrs. Selma Lewis acted as a broker.

Mrs. Lewis' picture was also published and in addition a facsimile reproduction of a typewritten contract alleged to have been signed by Dr. A. Meyer, whose signature was reproduced as was also the signature of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, taken from a hotel register.

All these objective details being so spread before the reader produced an effect of truth entirely out of proportion to their real corroborative value of the material. Thus falsehood is foisted upon the public by every device which may occur to experienced fake mongers against whose pernicious activities there appears to be no adequate protection obtainable by the public.

The brief, lame and un consequential apology counts for little. One remedy would be that applied by German law in such cases, which is that equal space and equal prominence be given to the retraction.

Had the TRIBUNE faced the necessity of a four column head retraction, with five columns of reading matter, it might have been more careful in rushing such a fake into print.

Chapter V

THE SPREADING OF ENGLISH CULTURE

The crowning piece of British hypocrisy in the present war was the great holier-than-thou holding up of hands over the so-called violation of Belgian neutrality.

From a nation which for hundreds of years has fattened off of the life blood of subjected races such a protest was an unparalleled piece of national cant.

Scarcely was the war well under way when Britain herself formally annexed Egypt and our newspapers used the infamous move as an excuse for gloating over Germany, having nothing but praise for English action in the terminating the liberties of Egypt. Yet hardly more than a generation ago England had no claims whatever in Egypt. Today Egypt, once a mighty empire, is completely under the domination of a country which has not a shadow of a right to be there and which completed its robbery of the liberties of a nation while protesting hypocritically against the violation of Belgian neutrality by another power which found itself under a desperate compulsion of passing through Belgium as the only possible means of saving itself from defeat.

England in the subjugation of Egypt has not made nor can she make any plea for justification. It was simply another of the long and shameless series of outrages by which she has acquired her various colonies and domains.

England is, so she herself claims, "the protector of small nations." For this reason, with the assistance of France and Italy, and against the will of Greece, she landed troops at Saloniki; and from Greece, England demanded free, unobstructed passage, railway facilities, water-front, etc.

Of all the nations that have ever conquered others, England's history as a conqueror is the blackest. And the atrocities she has been guilty of are more numerous and damnable than those which have ever been committed by any other nation.

England as the mistress of the seas, England as the peaceful, sleek, contented, good-natured lion is the picture most impressed today upon the minds of neutral countries. But England today is a good-natured lion because practically everything which may be eaten has already been devoured, and because her subjected lands are "pacified".

Like the accusation against Rome that her soldiers made a wilderness and called it peace, so England starves and impoverishes her subject races and calls it "pacification."

ENGLAND'S POLICY TOWARDS IRELAND.

For centuries England has pursued a policy of extermination against Ireland. It has been the aim to impoverish and ruin that country, and that aim has never been lost sight of. In the times of Cromwell the oppression of Ireland was frightful beyond words. Pendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland" described the conditions at that time.

"Ireland, in the language of scripture, now lay void as a wilderness. Five-sixths of her people had perished. Women and children were found daily perishing in ditches, starved. The bodies of many wandering orphans, whose fathers had been killed or exiled, and whose mothers had died of famine, were preyed upon by wolves. In the years 1652 and 1653 the plague following your desolating wars had swept away whole countries, so that a man might travel twenty or thirty miles and not see a living creature. Man, beast and bird were all dead, or had quit those desolate places. The troops would tell stories of the place where they saw a smoke, it was so rare to see either smoke by day or fire or candle by night. If two or three cabins were met with there were none but aged men, with women and children; and they, in the words of the prophet, 'become as a bottle in the smoke,' their skins black like an oven because of the terrible famine. . . . Such was the depopulation of Ireland that a great part of it, it was believed, must lie waste many years—much of it for many ages."

After almost extirpating the population, the English government confiscated the land—simply robbed the private owners of it, and offered it for sale. Limerick, the principal seaport, with 12,000 acres contiguous, was offered for £30,000 and a rent of £625; Galway, with 10,000 acres, for £5,000 and a rent of £156 4s. 5d., and others in proportion.

Various freebooters received great tracts of lands for

"services." Lord Romney, 49,517 acres; Lord Albemarle, 108,633 acres; Lord Nordstock, 135,820, and Lord Athlone, 26,400 acres. Thus the terrible burden of landlordism was fastened on Ireland and ever since that time an enormous drainage of money to England has continued, enriching the English rich and impoverishing the Irish.

Cursed thus with absent landlordism Ireland has continually been insulted for her poverty by the very beneficiaries of the system which produced that poverty.

Insults, however, have been the smallest part of Ireland's score against England. In the song, "The Wearing of the Green," the centuries-old resentment for the hanging of her patriots is still vitally expressed. It is perhaps the most profound protest that has ever had musical expression of the feelings of the oppressed and conquered.

In attempting to stamp out the Catholic religion in Ireland, Archbishop Plunket, among many others, was executed. In sentencing him, the Lord Chief Justice of England said:

"The judgment which we give you is that which the law says and speaks. And therefore you must go from hence to the place from whence you came—that is, to Newgate, and from thence you shall be drawn through the city of London to Tyburn; there you shall be hanged by the neck, but cut down before you are dead, your bowels shall be taken out and burnt before your face, your head shall be cut off, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as His Majesty pleases. And I pray God to have mercy on your soul."

The law under which that sentence was pronounced is still upon the statute books of England, though now a dead letter. That execution occurred some two hundred years ago, but within a century Robert Emmet was hanged and his head cut off and held up before the multitude.

Edmund Burke, speaking of the penal laws intended for the extirpation of the Catholic faith, said:

"The most refined ingenuity of man could not contrive any plan or machinery better calculated to degrade humanity (not the Irish people merely, but humanity itself) than



Dictating to Uncle Sam England's Real Policy.

this terrible code." And Montesquieu, the French law-giver, on reading it over, could not refrain from exclaiming: "This horrid code was conceived by devils, written in human blood, and registered in hell."

In the years 1846-1847-1848 the heavy hand of Britain was laid upon the Irish as perhaps never before. Three hundred thousand persons were evicted and their cabins destroyed. In 1849, 1850, 1851 there was a famine. Yet during those years 2,400,000 barrels of wheat and 1,400,000 head of live stock were shipped out of Ireland.

When the United States ship Constellation sailed into an Irish harbor with American food for the relief of the starving, it passed four English ships laden with Irish wheat, sheep and cattle sailing away.

Thousands of villages were demolished during the times of eviction and large numbers of the Irish emigrated to America.

The British policy of exterminating the Irish and utterly blotting out Irish national aspirations has met with a great measure of success.

Ireland in 1841 had a population of 8,196,547, Scotland had 2,620,184. Seventy years later, in 1911, Ireland had a population of 4,381,951 and Scotland 4,759,921, Scotland doubling and Ireland being reduced by half. But England, which in 1851 had 16,920,888, had grown in 1911 to 34,047,659. Scotland has an area of 30,405 square miles, much of which is unproductive highland. Ireland has an area of 32,360 square miles, mostly very rich land, and England

call of patriotism sounded. Patriotism cannot flourish in the atmosphere of brutal oppression by which England has prospered.

The robber baron of the world calls for his vassals but they do not appear, for the day of reckoning is at hand. And not even the English themselves will regret to see England fall.

Inordinate pride and self satisfaction, intolerable insolence and fattening of stupidity and greed upon the life blood of subject races must some day end and with their fall must come the end of England.

"PACIFYING" INDIA.

The conquest of India proceeded along much the same lines. The periodical famines that have swept India have been due to the British policy of discouraging manufactures and reducing the nation to a purely agricultural community, as was the case with Ireland. This furnishes England with raw products at low rates and inexhaustible markets for manufactured products. The manufactures of India being ruined by tax and tariff regulations, the raw products exported and the people reduced to indigence, the failure of a single crop produces famine.

The history of India is one of numerous small mutinies which, however, are stamped out with terrible severity. The heel of England is upon the neck of conquered India and the Hindoo is never permitted to forget it.

The policy of England still continues the same. In the

HOME
EDITION
WITH
LATE AFTERNOON NEWS

The Globe
AND Commercial Advertiser.
OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES, EST. 1793

HOME
EDITION
WITH
LATE AFTERNOON NEWS

121ST YEAR.

AUGUST 5, 1914.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914

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ONE CENT

BRITISH FLEET GRAPPLES WITH GERMAN; HEAVY FIRING HEARD OFF MAINE COAST; CABLES TO BERLIN CUT BY THE BRITISH

BATTLE NEAR SEGUIN ISLE OFF PORTLAND

Keeper of Portland Observatory Reports Hearing 8 or 10 Shots Within Two Minutes Shortly After Seven O'Clock—Three British, Three German and Two French Cruisers in American Waters.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5 The firing of

GERMANS RUSH THROUGH BELGIUM; TOWNS FIRED; 100,000 IN THE ADVANCE

Use, on the Frontier, Taken After Several Hours' Fighting—Liege to Be Attacked—Dutch Troops Resist the Advance of Kaiser's Men Into Holland—Russian Towns Burned by Retreating Germans.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 5.—A despatch by the London news from Brussels says that the German army has captured Verviers, a town with a population of 10,000 situated on the river Meuse, high, well fortified and large. The capture was effected after an obstinate fighting several hours. It is stated that the capture was due to the troops cutting down the cable wires, which connected it with the town of Namur. The town of Namur, it is stated, was captured by the German army. The capture of Verviers is a serious blow to the Belgian army. The German army is now advancing towards Liege. The Belgian army is fighting a desperate battle to prevent the German army from reaching Liege. The German army is now within 10 miles of Liege. The Belgian army is fighting a desperate battle to prevent the German army from reaching Liege. The German army is now within 10 miles of Liege. The Belgian army is fighting a desperate battle to prevent the German army from reaching Liege.

Two German Cruisers Captured and One Sunk by the French in Battle on Mediterranean, Following the Bombarding of an Algerian Port by the Germans—Germany Isolated From Cable Communication With Outside World—Wireless Her Only Refuge Now.

President Wilson has offered his good offices to all the European powers involved in the war

The British and German fleets are now believed to be engaged in the greatest naval battle of history. Wireless instructions to the British fleet to "capture or destroy the enemy" were sent immediately on the declaration of war.

Up to a late hour to-day the censors had permitted no shred of news regarding this naval combat to escape them.

Meanwhile British warships have cut the direct cable from America to Germany

The New York Globe on August 5, 1914, on its front page (Home Edition) had a nice assortment of fakes for its buyers to take home. The British fleet "grappled" with the Germans in the first line of the headline. The only foundation for this unqualified assertion was in the line, "The British and German fleets are now believed to be engaged in the greatest naval battle in history." This appears to have been "believed" by no one outside of the Globe editorial rooms.

The statement that two German cruisers had been captured and one sunk was an absolute falsehood. The cruisers referred to were the famous Goeben and Breslau which escaped to Turkish waters and which have been repeatedly sunk during the war—by the newspapers. The capture of a German cruiser is in any event an impossibility since if in danger of capture it would be blown up by its crew.

The heavy firing off the Maine coast reported by the "Keeper of the Portland Observatory" was another of the early canards of the war. The cause of the heavy firing off the Maine coast has never been determined. It was probably a plain fake. If a citizen should take home as many bad eggs in a dozen as there were fakes in this issue of the Globe, he would want to appeal to the pure food law. Unfortunately, there is no pure news law.

has an area of 58,324 square miles, certainly no richer. Ireland as a nation today would be a great power, with a population of certainly not less than 20,000,000, had it not been for British oppression.

But England's crimes are now beginning to descend upon her head. Instead of a scant 100,000 troops which she has had from Ireland in the present war, she could have drawn upwards of two millions, had she dealt justly by Ireland during the past century. In vain she calls for volunteers, even in her own land, but instead she is met with strikes. The oligarchy of wealth and aristocracy is standing upon the brink of perdition. In vain is the

Boer War she did not rest until the Boers were utterly vanquished.

And the England of today which spreads mendacious reports of German military methods is the England which was guilty of incredible atrocities in South Africa only a dozen years ago.

The London Standard printed a Pretoria dispatch, dated August 9, saying: "The Boers sniped a train at Bronkhurst yesterday on the line between Pretoria and Middleburg. Two of its occupants were wounded. In accordance with Lord Roberts' warning, all the farms were fired within a radius of ten miles."

The following account of the sacking of Dullstroom was written by Lt. Morrison, of the Canadian Artillery, and published in the *London Truth*:

"During the trek our progress was like the old-time forays in the highlands of Scotland, two centuries ago. We moved on from valley to valley, lifting cattle and sheep, burning, looting, and turning out the women and children to sit and weep in despair beside the ruins of their once beautiful farmsteads. It was the first touch of Kitchener's iron hand—a terrible thing to witness. We burned a track about six miles wide through those fertile valleys. The column left a trail of fire and smoke behind it that could be seen at Belfast. . . .

"Nobody who was there will ever forget that day's work. About seven o'clock in the morning our force seized the town after a little fight. The Boers went into the surrounding hills, and there was nobody in the town except women and children. It was a very pretty place, nestling in a valley. The houses had lovely flower gardens and the roses were in bloom. The Boers drove in our outposts on the flank and began sniping the guns, and amid the row of cannonade and the crackle of rifle fire the sacking of the place began. First there was an ominous bluish haze over the town, and then the smoke rolled up in volumes that could be seen for fifty miles away. The Boers on the hills seemed paralyzed by the sight and stopped shooting. The town was very quiet, save for the roaring and crackle of the flames. On the steps of the church a group of women and children were huddled. The women's faces were very white, but some of them had spots of red on either cheeks, and their eyes were blazing. The troops were systematically 'looking the place over' (looting), and as they got quite through with each house they burned it. As I stood looking, a woman turned to me and pathetically exclaimed: 'Oh, how can you be so cruel!' I sympathized with her and explained that it was an order and had to be obeyed. But all the same it was an extremely sad sight to see the little homes burning and the rose bushes withering up in the pretty garden, and the pathetic groups of homeless and distressed women and little children weeping in abject misery and despair among the smoking ruins as we rode away."

The blackest chapter in England's conquest of the Boers was in the treatment of women and children in concentration camps.

The *London Daily News* of November 9 said: "The truth is that the death rate in the camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it, even in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with." *Reynold's Newspaper* (London), of October 20, spoke of the women and children "perishing like flies from confinement, fever, bad food, pestilential stinks and lack of nursing in these awful death traps," with a death rate of 383 out of every 1,000. And the *Sydney Bulletin* said: "The authority granted by Lord Roberts to Red Cross nurses to attend our camps had been withdrawn on the ground that all necessary measures have already been taken."

On December 16, 1913, the Boers in South Africa, in the presence of immense throngs, dedicated a monument which bears the following inscription:

"This monument is erected by the Boers of South Africa in memory of the 26,663 women and children who died in the concentrating camps during the war 1900-1902."

A similar fate was intended to be meted out by England in attempting to starve Germany with a population of 67,000,000.

President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, in August, 1901, wrote to Kitchener as follows:

"As regards the 74,000 women and children which your Excellency asserts are maintained in the camps, it seems to me that your Excellency does not know in what a cruel manner these poor defenseless people are dragged from their homes by your Excellency's troops whilst all their possessions are destroyed by the troops. Your Excellency's troops have not hesitated to turn their artillery on these defenseless women and children to capture them when they were fleeing with their wagons or alone, whilst your troops knew that they were only women and children, as happened only recently at Gras-pan on the 6th of June near Reitz, where a woman and children laager was captured and retaken by us whilst your Excellency's troops took refuge behind the women; and when reinforcements came they fired with artillery and small arms

on that woman laager. I can mention hundreds of cases of this kind."

Lord Fisher, who for a time was in charge of the British Navy in the present war, at the Hague expressed the "purely English" views on wars. He said:

"War should be made as hellish as possible. When you have to wring a chicken's neck, you don't give the chicken intervals for rest and refreshment." When the treatment of captured submarine crews was being discussed, Lord Fisher, this "pure" Britisher, shocked the assembly by barking: "Submarines? If I catch any in time of war, I will string their crews up to my yard-arm."

The policy of Britain has been, throughout its history, one of merciless conquest.

The only time it failed was when America revolted in 1776. All an American has to do to know what England was is to read the Declaration of Independence. America would now be a sparsely inhabited dependency of England had England won that war and put into effect the measures she adopted against Ireland.

In fighting America in 1776 and 1812 the redmen were treacherously employed, massacring women and children without mercy, from the beginning to the end of each war, just as England employs the fiercest of the savages of the hills of northern India in fighting graduates of Heidelberg and Bonn on the battlefields of France today.

Let it not be thought that England has in any way changed. It is only necessary to look to Persia today to see an independent nation being stripped of its liberties and its patriots hung by the feet and their bodies opened like butchered bees by the emissaries of Russia and England, who are dividing that country between themselves.

It is well to recall these bloody milestones in the progress of the British empire, lest we forget that England has grown to greatness as the pillager of the world. America alone escaped her tyranny.

ENGLISH HYPOCRISY.

Her grotesque hypocrisy about the alleged disregard by Germany of Belgian neutrality is an offense to Heaven. England is the greatest violator of treaties the world has ever known. A few of the treaties broken by England include the "Capitulation of Limerick" (1691), the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), a false copy of which was transmitted to England's allies, the Dutch; the Treaty of Versailles (1783), by which American independence was secured, was broken in part until Jay's treaty of 1795; the Capitulation of Naples (1799), the Treaty of Amiens (1802), the Treaty of Ghent (1814), the Treaty of Berlin (1878), and the Treaty of Washington. All were broken or disregarded in important particulars.

Space does not permit the detailing of all these various perfidies. Indeed, an encyclopedia would be insufficient to record the broken faiths and the terrible roll of those who have been done to death that England might prosper—broken on the wheel of British greed and infamy.

In control of the cables, Britain feeds our press with smug stories of her good intentions and her efforts in behalf of Belgian independence; and our "patriotic" American press spreads these lies before its readers. And this is a nation Washington fought to establish where men gave up their lives in the cause of liberty, one of the bulwarks of which was to be the freedom of the press—for the freedom of a press that now kowtows to the original oppressor.

Surely the press could put its freedom to no more sardonic purpose.

WHAT NAPOLEON HAD TO SAY ABOUT THE "NOBLE" ENGLISH CHARACTER.

Napoleon paid his respect to English policy in no uncertain words. He said:

"The falsification of official documents is more frequent among the English than other nations."

"It is a confirmed fact that the English diplomats issue two reports on the same subject—a false one for the public and a confidential true one for their ministers."

"Nothing is so dangerous, so perfidious, as official intercourse with English diplomats."

"The English are impervious to higher sentiments. They are all to be had for money."

"Has the English aristocracy any laws? Is there an assassination from which it would be deterred? Is there a right which it would not trample under foot?"

Chapter VI

A MASTERPIECE OF EDITORIAL IMPUDENCE

Under the heading "For the German People, Peace with Freedom" the New York Times of December 15, 1914, printed an editorial which was much commented upon by the press of the Allies and which appealed strongly to the sense of humor of the German press and the German-Americans in general. If any editorial ever caused amusement among those acquainted with German organization, the high efficiency of the German Government, the German strength in general and German possibilities, it certainly was this editorial of the New York Times. Below are given some paragraphs of this wonderful editorial conception.

"Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overmatched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by the Austrian and the Turk, two backward-looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three great Powers to which help and reinforcement from States now neutral will certainly come should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the fatal decree. Yet the doom of the German Empire may become the deliverance of the German people if they will betimes but seize and hold their own.

"They have their full justification in the incompetence and failure of their rulers. German diplomacy and German militarism have broken down. The blundering in-

a fight, the Danes, the Greeks and the men of the Balkans will come to their aid and make sure that the work is finished, once for all. For their own peace and safety the nations must demolish that towering structure of militarism in the centre of Europe that has become the world's danger-spot, its greatest menace.

"The only possible ending of the war is through the defeat of Germany. Driven back to her Rhine strongholds, she will offer a stubborn resistance. Even with the Russians near or actually in Berlin she would fight on. But for what? Why? Because the German people, the very people, are resolved to get themselves all killed before the inevitable day of this enemy's triumph?

"But why should the German people make further sacrifice of blood to save the pride and the shoulder-straps of German officialdom?

"We have aimed here to make clear the certainty of Germany's defeat and to show that if she chooses to fight to the bitter end her ultimate and sure overthrow will leave her bled to exhaustion, drained of her resources, and under sentence to penalties of which the stubbornness of her futile resistance will measure the severity. We could wish that the German people, seeing the light, might take timely measures to avert the calamities that await them.

"It may well be, doubted that they will see the light. But have not the men of German blood in this country a duty to perform to their beleaguered brethren in the old home? Americans of German birth or of German

HOME EDITION

The Evening Sun.

HOME EDITION

TEMPERATURE.
WED. 45. MAX. 47.

Local Forecast—Fair and cooler tonight
fair tomorrow.
(Detailed Weather Report on Page 5.)

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 199.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—Copyright, 1914, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ALLIES ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH APOLOGY BY TURKEY

Germany Strikes Hard At Verdun's Infantry Screen

Both Sides Heavily Reenforced—Night Attacks
On Western Wing Without
Material Gain.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Germans continued their assaults in the Arras suburbs, to the westward of Lille, and along the Belgian front throughout last night without material gains. The fighting on the western battle line, according to the information reaching military headquarters here, is confined at present to these sectors.

Submarine and Destroyer in Fight Off Dover Coast

Thunder of Guns Shatters
Windows of British
Seaside Town.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Announcement was expected today of a fight in the Channel following reports of heavy firing off the Dover coast yesterday into the type of vessel engaged has got their description reported that he was present to transfer. It is believed that the British

KAISER AND HIS HEIR NOW IN EAST PRUSSIA

Hurried Visit to Cheer Army
Retreating Before Czar.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—A Berlin dispatch today says that the Kaiser and his heir arrived in Königsberg today and joined the Czar's army, where they are being driven back by the Russians. The Kaiser apparently is covering the retreat of his army and his heir is covering the retreat of his army. It is believed that the British

DISARM FLEET, OUST GERMANS, OR FIGHT, IS ORDER TO PORTE

ITALIAN EMBARGO ON FOOD.

Genoa, Nov. 3.—The Italian Government has issued an embargo on foodstuffs of German origin. The embargo is intended to prevent the exportation of foodstuffs to Germany. The Italian Government has also issued an embargo on foodstuffs of German origin.

Turkish Charge d'Affaires Leaves Petrograd—Russia's Black Sea Fleet Is Ready For Turk's Attack.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The Turkish Charge d'Affaires has left Petrograd for Constantinople. The Russian Government has announced that the Black Sea Fleet is ready for attack.

According to the Evening Sun of November 3, 1914, the "Allies are not satisfied with apology by Turkey." "Disarm fleet, oust Germans or fight, is order to Porte." The fact that the Turks chose to fight probably is still less satisfactory to the Allies.

According to another dispatch, the Kaiser and his heir are "now in East Prussia" to cheer up the Germans retreating before the Czar.

One of the favorite amusements of the newspapers during the war has been to shunt the Kaiser back and forth between the east and west fronts. If the German army suffered as many defeats as are inflicted on it in the newspapers, the Kaiser would have a hard job to cheer it up, in fact, Germany would need hundreds of Kaisers for the purpose.

capacity of the Kaiser's counselors and servants in statecraft at Berlin and in foreign capitals committed Germany to a war against the joined might of England, France and Russia.

"When the invaders were driven back from the Marne to the Aisne and the Belgian frontier, Germany's ultimate defeat was registered in the book of fate and heralded to the watching world. . . . Kitcheners new million of trained men will be in France before the snows have melted in the Vosges, and Russia is inexhaustible.

"There is within the German view an even more sinister portent. The world cannot, will not, let Germany win in this war. With her dominating all Europe peace and security would vanish from the earth. A few months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany; now it knows her thoroughly. So if England, France and Russia cannot prevail against her, Italy with her two millions, the sturdy Hollanders, the Swiss, hard men in

descent should see and feel the truth about the present position of Germany, the probability for the near, the certainty for the remoter, future. At home the Germans cannot know the whole truth; it is not permitted them to know it. It will be unfraternal and most cruel for German-Americans further to keep the truth from them, or to fail in their plain duty to make known to them how low the imperial and militaristic ideal has fallen in the world's esteem, and to bring them to understand that the enemies they now confront are but the first line of civilization's defenses against the menace of the sword that forever rattles in its scabbard. The sword must go, the scabbard, too, and the shining armor. If the Germans here have at all the ear of the Germans there, can they not tell them so?

"Have they ever tried to get into the heads of their friends in the Fatherland some idea of the comforts and advantages of being governed in that way? Instead of

vainly trying to change the well-matured convictions of the Americans, why not labor for the conversion of their brother Germans?

"If the German-Americans prize the privileges they have enjoyed under our theory of the State, ought they not to tell the Germans at home what it means for the individual to be free from quasi-vassalage? There is no people on earth more worthy to enjoy the blessings of freedom than the Germans."

"It is not in the thought of Germany's foes to crush the German people; the world would not let them be crushed."

"When representative Americans and men of peace like Dr. Eliot and Andrew Carnegie insist that there can be no permanent peace until an end has been made of German militarism, sober-minded Germans, here as well as in Germany, ought not to turn a deaf ear to such voices, for they speak the opinion of the world."

Self Congratulation.

This Times editorial was much discussed, particularly by Germany's enemies, and the New York Times was greatly elated over the many comments received in the French, English and Russian press. The Times, of course,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROUSSET SAYS GERMAN GENERAL STAFF'S DESPAIR CAUSED RAID ON ENGLISH COAST

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROUSSET SAYS ALLIES MAKE CONTINUOUS PROGRESS

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROUSSET SAYS THE GERMANS HIDE THEIR REVERSES

FRANCE SOON TO TAKE INITIATIVE, SAYS LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROUSSET

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROUSSET SAYS GERMAN AFFAIRS ARE GOING BADLY

[Special Cable to the Herald.]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROUSSET

These headlines from the "New York Herald" during December, 1914, show the opinions of Lieutenant Colonel Rousset. This particular Lieutenant Colonel is nobody in particular and his views, though featured, are not particularly sound. They have not stood the acid test of time and German affairs are not going so badly after all, certainly not as compared with the affairs of Russia, for example.

The "Herald," if it must devote space to opinions, at least should pick a better guesser than Lieut.-Col. Rousset.

did not fail to congratulate itself, quoting the comments of the Allies' press. The London Star said:

"We agree with the New York Times in its view that 'there is no people on earth more worthy to enjoy the blessings of freedom than the Germans. Freed from the double incubus of imperialism and militarism, the German genius would have a marvelous development.' We agree that 'it is not in the thought of Germany's foes to crush the German people.' The Allies have no quarrel with the German people. Their quarrel is with 'the blindly arrogant ruling class,' with the Emperor and his Byzantine parasites flown with the insolence of pride and the wine of military domination."

"The story told last night by Earl Grey illustrates the besotted banality of this military caste. A German, it seems, told him that 'deep at the bottom of every German's heart is the desire to take from England the empire that you are not strong enough to hold. In the opinion of the German people you are rotten through and through. You are sunk in sordid sloth and sensuality, and we mean to take from you some day the empire which is ours by right.' That is the voice of Treitschke and Nietzsche and Bernhardt. We do not believe that it is the voice of the German people, now that they know—what they know."

"The German people pride themselves upon their political realism. They are now up against hard facts, and all the oratory of the Kaiser and all the bluster of a spoon-fed press cannot deceive them. They know that the 'mailed fist' has beaten itself into pulp. They know that the 'shining armor' has been shattered and battered. They know that Austria is a broken sword and Turkey a broken

reed. Why prolong their own agony? Why make bad worse? Other nations have gotten rid of despots and tyrants. Perhaps the German people will do in 1915 what they failed to do in 1848. It is their only way out."

To anyone familiar with German conditions and the German point of view, it would be difficult to imagine more preposterous editorials than these.

The situation would be parallel in a measure for Americans by imagining a Mexican newspaper exhorting Americans in Mexico to prevail upon Americans in the United States to overturn the American Government during a war with Japan, were such a war in progress.

The TIMES' editorial is based upon three fallacies:

That the Germans are going to lose.

That Germans in Germany are dissatisfied with the German Government.

That German-Americans can exert any appreciable influence upon Governmental affairs in Germany.

The TIMES should see now what has been obvious to Germans from the first, that the Germans are going to win. This realization will gradually and painfully be forced upon it, and the TIMES will ultimately find its editorial a boomerang.

Lieutenant Colonel Rousset Says the German Reverses Will Not Encourage Troops

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROUSSET REGARDS GERMAN RETIREMENT FROM BELGIUM AS CERTAINTY

Eminent French Military Authority Believes Kaiser Will Not Sacrifice Territory Long Belonging to Germany in East for "Ephemeral" Domination of the Belgians.

[Special Cable to the Herald.]

The glaring ignorance exhibited by the TIMES in assuming that the German people are dissatisfied with the German Government would be offensive were it not so ridiculous. The assumption that America has a better form of government or one to which the people are more

Kaiser Loses Two-Thirds of Army in Poland; Sons Escape in an Aeroplane

**Experts Report a Terrific German Disaster in the Operations
Around Lodz, and Prince Oscar and Prince
Joachim Barely Elude Capture.**

The "New York Herald" of December 12, 1914, published the foregoing romance. Here its sense of proportion was at fault. Surely, the loss of two-thirds of the Kaiser's army, upwards of a million men at the lowest estimates, deserved more than a two-column head. The picturesque escape of his sons in an aeroplane deserved more space, too. Surely such an incident could have been amplified even in New York editorial rooms if it did not appeal to the imagination of the foreign correspondent.



The Evening Telegram



THE WEATHER—GENERALLY FAIR; MONDAY, FAIR AND MILD.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS

FLEETS FIGHT NEARER TO CONSTANTINOPLE TURKS DEBATE SURRENDER TO AVERT DESTRUCTION OF CITY

London Military Experts Believe Precedent of

According to the "Evening Telegram," New York, of Feb. 28, 1915, the "Turks debate surrender to avert destruction of city." One year later the Turks are evidently still debating, as they have not surrendered. The Turks were always a very argumentative lot.

Probably the "sick man of Europe" needs to have ample leisure for the argument. He may be a very sick man, but it was hard to get the combined Allied forces on Gallipoli to think so.

loyal or with which they are better satisfied than are the German people with the German Government is highly grotesque. No German, or German-American especially, having seen the two systems in operation would dream of exchanging the German for the American system.

The assumption that German-Americans can exert any appreciable influence in Germany is one that need not be considered since they are not disposed to do so.

The TIMES, however, eight months later, when the logic of events should be beginning to be apparent to it, still continues in the error of its ways. Witness the following from an editorial, "The Reckoning," of August 1st, 1915:

"Germans at home are now thinking and saying what German-Americans here should have thought and said many months ago—it is one of the greatest marvels of all history that they did not. They came here to find freedom and they doggedly cling to the monstrous anachronism of a dynastic tyranny, of a ruling class demanding of the people their lives, their all, for its own ends and advantage. The fathers of some of our citizens of that race came here from German prisons, yet they resent all censure of the immeasurably more oppressive jailers of today. Why did not our Germans give counsels of truth and wisdom of the Germans of the Fatherland? Why do they not give saving counsels now? They know that we of the United States condemn only militarism, im-

perialism, the Prussian spirit and the ruthless Prussian ambition. For the German people we feel only friendship, sympathy, pity. The German folk are not under the ban of the civilized world's detestation, they are not hated, not feared. Guided by their own thoughts and impulses, they would be like other peoples. They are in subjection to the senseless, sterile, impossible policy of world dominion, to a ruling class of strapping braggarts in gold lace of whom they should have rid themselves years ago. They can end their thralldom now.

"It is only by regeneration, by a new birth of freedom, that Germany can recover what she has lost. The odium of the gigantic war, of the deluge of blood poured out to insure the 'free hand' to ignoble Austria, will not attach to the German people after they have once subjected to their will and their commands the responsible

"Iron Wall of the Rhine" Can Only Delay Allied Army on Way to Berlin

Colonel Roustam Bek Says River Cannot Stop the Victorious Advance of Anglo-French Forces, but Fortresses Will Allow the Germans to Hold Out Longer.

Col. Roustam Bek is reported by the New York Herald of March 26, 1915, in a special cable as saying "the Iron Wall of the Rhine cannot stop the Victorious Advance of the Anglo-French forces." There is a very good and sufficient reason for this. The "victorious" allied forces have not as yet given the Rhine a chance to show what it can do. Until then Col. Bek is welcome to his speculations, and the Herald to fill its columns with idle predictions instead of real news.

authors of the crime. It is only in that way that Germany can recoup her moral losses, can regain her place in the sunlight of the world's respect and friendship. Many Germans already see in the clear light of truth the real position, the real danger of the empire. The need is that light shall come to the eyes of more Germans, of the great mass of German people."

As a piece of editorial cant, this is unsurpassed. In the darkness of its own ignorance of German affairs the TIMES presumes to preach to German-Americans. It would point out the path of regeneration to them. From its soap box throne it condescends to lecture and to admonish. The old lady of Longacre Square was never more ridiculously employed—indeed, offensively employed, as the attitude is due not only to ignorance, but to an interested ignorance, the basis of which is to maintain the confidence of Americans in British hopes of winning and thus provide a market for British bonds.

This is a form of respectable wild-cat promotion which leaves an ordinary gold brick artist in despair. Some day the public will wake up to the hypocrisy of the TIMES and of its canting caption, "All the news that's fit to print." Surely its present editorials cannot be covered with that convenient mantle of hypocrisy.

BATTLE RAGING TO OPEN CZAR'S WAY TO BERLIN

If Operations of Russians in New Engagement Are As Successful As at Lemberg, Austrian Forces Will Be Entirely Overthrown and Road to German Capital, Says Despatch.

In the rush to get sensational news into print, the New York Globe on Sept. 7, 1914, could not wait to complete its sub-heading. In "Austrian forces will be entirely overthrown," the English is clear, though the prediction is rather roseate, but in "and Road to German Capital, says Despatch," isn't even plain English. What the headline writer meant to have the despatch say must remain an unsolved mystery.

Chapter VII

THE TWELVE 6-INCH GUNS OF THE LUSITANIA*

THE great power possessed by the Lusitania as a war vessel is but little understood by the public. In the discussions in the press, the mounting of guns has been referred to as if they were a few quick-firing rifles, the general impression conveyed being that the Lusitania, if armed at all, was only armed with a few light guns such as would serve to repel a landing party in small boats or damage the periscope of a submarine.

The Lusitania, however, if the contention of the German Government be correct, was armed with twelve quick-firing cannon of six-inch calibre, firing projectiles capable of penetrating six inches of steel armor plate at three thousand yards range, and having a muzzle energy of over 5,000 foot tons.

The contention of the German Government is based upon the contract closed in 1903 between the British Government and the Cunard Company which provided for the mounting of the twelve guns described, as will be seen from the contract, as published in "Engineering" of London in 1907, hereinafter referred to.

With six of these guns on either side it will be seen that the Lusitania could deliver a broadside that would be capable of sinking any protected cruiser afloat and if she found herself in close quarters in a struggle even with a dreadnaught she could undoubtedly fire several effective rounds before being sunk.

With her heavy armament she was thus a dangerous opponent for any war vessel, and owing to her high speed, certainly the equal of any cruiser that did not mount guns of larger calibre.

As a commerce destroyer, had she been so employed, she would have been the most dangerous war vessel of the British navy.

Even at 5,000 yards her guns were capable of penetrating $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of steel armor, and a submarine's shell is less than an inch thick and the range of its torpedoes is usually much less than five thousand yards.

Upon this formidable war vessel the British Government loaded large quantities of ammunition and sought to arm her with American passengers. Probably had the passenger known of the true character of the vessel and the nature of her cargo they would have been less ready to take passage upon this first cousin to a dreadnaught.

As an evidence of the armament of the Lusitania the accompanying illustration shows part of the plan of the shelter deck of the ship and indicates the exact positions of four or the forward guns. The drawing is reproduced from an authoritative source, the British weekly "Engineering" of London, in the issue of August 2nd, 1907.

Engineering is regarded as the foremost journal published in the English language on the subject of marine engineering, shipbuilding and the like, and is of a semi-official nature, publishing from time to time the specifications and contracts for the building of the British battleships and merchant marine auxiliary cruisers, of which the Lusitania was one.

THE LOCATION OF GUNS.

The working drawings and plans of the Lusitania, as published in this London periodical eight years ago, plainly show the number and location of the twelve heavy guns of the vessel, which are marked as 6 Q. F. Gun (six-inch quick-firing gun). The drawings are true to scale, being reproduced from working drawings.

Four of these guns are located on either side of the vessel, on the shelter deck, beneath the promenade deck, and two are on either side of the promenade deck, forward of the promenade, among the hoisting machinery. In all cases the locations of the guns are such that they would not be readily visible to the passengers, who might easily suppose that they were on an unarmed ship.

The guns are on pivoted mountings, which enable them to be withdrawn from view. The drawings show the guns in position for firing.

The drawings also show the magazine room for the storage of ammunition, which is near the bow and well below the water-line.

In "Engineering" for August 2, 1907, the issue just mentioned, when the Lusitania first came into commission,

the progress of Germany was discussed and the necessity for action by the British Government shown. In that issue there appeared a 42-page description of the vessel, and in addition numerous reproductions of working drawings and plans of the ship proper. Under the sub-heading

"GOVERNMENT AND CUNARD LINE AGREEMENT, MAIL AND WAR-SERVICE SUBSIDY."

appeared the following:

"It was, therefore, a matter of keen satisfaction when Mr. Balfour's Government, in 1903, after long consideration and negotiation, entered into an agreement with the Cunard Company, in order that the latter should be maintained as a British institution with fast ships available at all times for war service. Under this agreement the Government provided a sum sufficient to pay for the new vessels, not exceeding 2,600,000 pounds sterling, secured on debentures at 2% per cent. interest, while in addition 150,000 pounds sterling was to be paid per annum on condition that the Company would cause to be built, in the United Kingdom, two steamships of large size, capable of maintaining the minimum average ocean speed of $24\frac{1}{2}$ knots in moderate weather.

"These two ships, in addition to carrying the mails and maintaining the prestige of Britain—which we regard as a very important commercial asset—are to be at the service of the Government in the event of war.

"While carrying on business to the best advantages, the Company agrees . . . facilities are to be given for periodical inspection by the Admiralty, and for storing guns, ammunitions, etc., at the ports. . . . The Government is always to have the right of hiring the boats, the rates for such being: for vessels over 22 knots, 25 shillings per gross register ton per month, and 5 shillings more if the Company provide officers and crew.

CREW, BRITISH NAVAL RESERVE.

"In addition to holding the ships at the service of the Government, it has been prescribed in the agreement that all the officers and three-quarters of the crew shall be British subjects, and that a large proportion shall belong to the Royal Naval Reserve. The ships are thus to be utilized as a great training school for British officers and seamen, and each month a record is to be made of the personnel with this point in view.

"One important feature dealt with the fixing the design had reference to the use of the ships as cruisers and reproduced on plate XXV, show that the machinery—which is almost entirely under the water-line—has been so disposed in separate compartments, and with coal protection along each side, as to counteract, as far as possible, the effect of the enemy's fire at the water-line. For purpose of attack the Lusitania will be provided with an armament as satisfactory as the armored cruisers of the County class, because on one of the topmost decks there will be carried, within the shelter of the heavy steel plating, four 6-inch quick-firing guns, attaining a muzzle energy of over 5,000 foot tons, while on the promenade deck on each side there will be four more guns on central pivot mounting, also able to penetrate $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch armor at 5,000 yards range, and 6-inch armor at 3,000 yards range.

"With the great speed, which can be maintained for three or four times the period that any modern cruiser can steam even at only 21 knots, and with the careful subdivision for protection and their satisfactory offensive power, the Lusitania and her consort may be regarded as most effective additions to any fighting squadron. Their advent is, therefore, a great advantage from the point of view of British sea power."

It will be observed that the ship, being inspected periodically by the Admiralty, and having a large proportion of its crew members of the Naval Reserve, was at all times ready for active service.

As a peaceful merchant vessel it will be seen that the Lusitania was a somewhat bristling proposition.

This fact was recognized as long as two years ago, when the New York Tribune called attention to the fact that the Lusitania "will be the first British merchantman for more than a century sailing up the Lower Bay with black guns bristling over her sides."

*This chapter, one of Mr. Koester's most widely quoted comments, appeared in The Fatherland, June 30, 1915.

In its issue of June 19, 1913, the Tribune published the following article, which between the lines indicates a certain hostility to the British policy of arming merchantmen:

"The reason why the crack liner Lusitania is so long delayed at Liverpool has been announced to be because her turbine engines are being completely replaced, but Cunard officials acknowledged to the Tribune correspondent today that the greyhound is being equipped with high power naval rifles in conformity with England's new policy of arming passenger boats. So when the great ship, the third selected by the Government for armament, next appears in New York Harbor about the end of August, she will be the first British merchantman for more than a century sailing up the Lower Bay with black guns bristling over her sides.

"The Lusitania, which will be an almost invaluable addition to England's merchant fleet, because not only is she so fast but of such great capacity for the carrying of troops, was originally built with her decks adapted for rifles, and the task of installing the battle guns will be comparatively easy.

"It is very probable that immediately the tourist season is ended the Mauretania will be called to Liverpool, overhauled and equipped with guns. The British Government is hastening the task of creating an armed fleet under the red ensign. A mailboat running to South America now carries rifles, and tomorrow the Aberdeen lines Themistocles sails out of the Thames bound for Australia equipped with the newest type of guns."

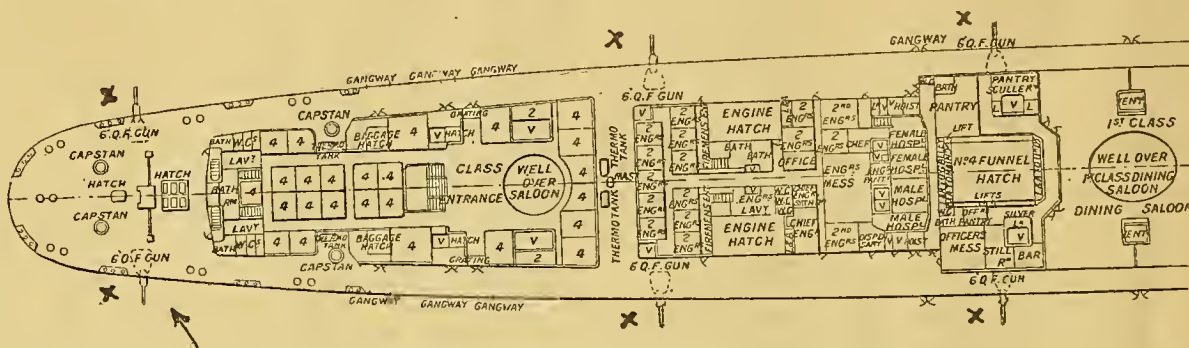
The Tribune was not alone in calling attention to this practice of the British Government, as news articles and

The only contrary evidence is that of our Collector of the New York Port, Dudley Field Malone, who states that the Lusitania upon inspection had no guns mounted when she left the port of New York on her last trip.

Of the inspection of Collector Malone the German Government could have known nothing. The ship was generally understood to be armed. It admittedly carried large quantities of ammunition. Whether it was armed or not is within the power of the British Government to prove. Evidently, according to the New York Tribune and the generally accepted understanding, the Lusitania was at one time armed. The guns were once in place, even if only for purposes of trial. The Lusitania's guns evidently existed. If she was not armed when sunk, the British Government can prove by its Admiralty records the date upon which her guns were removed and where they were stored, for if she did not carry guns they must have been in some British arsenal ready for mounting. In fact, if the Lusitania's guns did not go down with the ship the British Government can at this moment exhibit them to neutral witnesses. No offer of such exhibition has been made.

The British Government can also say where the Mauretania's guns are, whether on that ship or in storage, as a corroborative piece of evidence. Will it do so?

It would seem far more likely that on entering New York harbor, the Lusitania's guns were concealed in the coal bunkers or in special rooms provided for the purpose, and thus she was able to pass inspection, and on reaching the high seas again, to replace the guns in position. Such a procedure would be in strict accord-



Plan of the Lusitania armed, from "Engineering," London. The arrow at the left points to the gun seen in the photograph on the following page.

editorials in many papers gave consideration to the subject, as may be seen by reference to the files of the papers.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis in the November Scribner's, in an article entitled "The Germans in Brussels," stated: "But when on the third day, we came on deck, the news was written against the sky: Swinging from the funnels, sailors were painting out the scarlet and black colors of the Cunard Line, and substituting a mouse-like grey. Overnight we had passed into the hands of the Admiralty, and the Lusitania had emerged a cruiser."

Mr. Davis would make a good witness for the German embassy in establishing the truth that the Lusitania was indeed a warship and not an innocent passenger ship.

"The Navy List" published by the British Government contains the following reference to the relations existing between the British Admiralty and the Cunard Company:

"Royal Naval Reserve Merchant Vessels—422.

"Royal Naval Reserve Merchant Vessels.

"The vessels named below are held by the Cunard Company at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and receive an annual subvention:

Name of Steamer.	H. P.	Gross Tonnage.
Lusitania	68,000	31,550
Mauretania	68,000	31,938

"In addition to the above the company holds all vessels, for the time being the property of the company, at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for hire or purchase."

The "Navy List" also states that on August 23, 1907, the Cunard Company was authorized to display the blue flag under No. 813.

The good faith of the German Government in contending that the Lusitania was armed has been impugned by the press in America. From the official publications of the British Government and from the general understanding in European circles it was fair to assume that the Lusitania was armed.

ance with the British Government's traditional policy of duplicity and would explain the conflicting statements given out.

The Carolina left New York harbor early in the war, after passing inspection, and immediately afterwards stood outside the three mile limit for many weeks. No steamer unarmed would remain in such a position for such a period of time. Evidently that was another case of coal bunker armament.

The relations of the German submarines to the British merchantmen are not properly understood. It is generally assumed that the merchantmen are defenseless and that the submarines are perfectly safe and that a struggle between them is with the advantage all on the side of the submarines. Such is not the case. In sinking merchantmen the German submarines are acting clearly within their rights as laid down in international law for the reason that by orders of the British Admiralty the British merchantmen are without exception acting as war vessels.

They are instructed to ram submarines and are awarded prizes for so doing. This alone places all merchantmen at once in the class of war vessels.

They are announced by the British Government to be generally armed, and the Parliamentary Secretary in an answer to the question by Lord Charles Beresford gave the declaration to Parliament that practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

Following these policies King George decorated the Captain of the merchant steamer Thordis for ramming and sinking a German submarine, while the British Admiralty made him a Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve.

The submarine U-14 was fired upon and sunk by an English fishing steamer after the submarine commander had signaled the steamer that the crew had five minutes in which to leave the vessel.

Otto Weddigen, commander of the famous U-9 which sank the three British cruisers the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hague, early in the war, lost his life and went

down in U-29, the submarine being rammed and sunk by an English tank steamer under a neutral (Swedish) flag, which took advantage of the delay when hailed and ordered to show its papers by Weddigen.

The persistence in such policies and the general orders to merchant vessels to act as war vessels when threatened by submarines, and to escape them by increasing speed when hailed, constitute violations of international law, which clearly prescribes that merchantmen must stop when hailed and shall not act in a hostile manner. All British merchantmen may therefore properly and on the evidence of the British Government itself be regarded as war vessels, and as such are liable to be sunk without notice, just as are war vessels used exclusively for belligerent purposes.

As far as the Lusitania was concerned, she was a dreadnought in relation to the submarine and it is more than likely that at the time of the accident she had men manning her guns ready to fire at the first evidence of a submarine. The announcement of her captain before he started that he could and would run away from a submarine if he encountered one was also a violation of international law, and had there been no other violation would have made his vessel liable to attack without warning.

The military justification of the sinking of the Lusitania is therefore complete. As to its moral justification every one must draw his own conclusion. Owing to the great size of the vessel it seems quite possible that the German authorities did not suppose that a torpedo would sink the vessel. In all probability their plans called merely for disabling the vessel. No ship of such size ever went down so quickly (less than 15 minutes), and had the captain shut the water tight compartments before entering the war zone and taken proper action after being struck she probably would not have sunk until the passengers were off. Of the 1,355 passengers and the crew of 651 only 772 were saved, of the latter number more than half were members of the crew. Owing to the large cargo of ammunition which appears to have exploded after the vessel was struck and to have been the final cause of the sinking, the British Government has certainly the ultimate responsibility. What justification there can be for placing passengers on a munition ship is not apparent. Indeed it is utterly indefensible and the British government is not only chargeable with the loss of life due to the disaster, but also with provocative conduct.

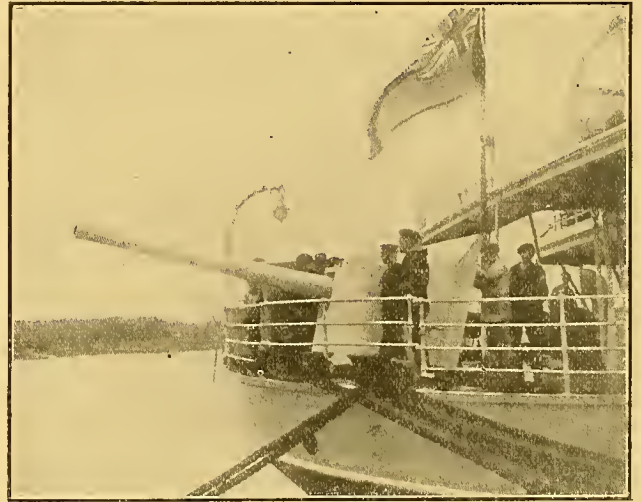
Furthermore, the British government is not making proper efforts to sift the facts in the case.

One singular fact, for example, concerning the situation is that no report has come to this country as to

the depth of water in which the Lusitania sank. It was surmised that as the stern of the ship sank bow down and at a certain point stopped sinking, that the bow struck the ocean bottom. This was further confirmed by the small suction observed as the vessel sank. If this be the case, the vessel should not be too deep for examination by divers. When it was proposed that neutral divers be sent down to examine the vessel the British Admiralty refused to listen to the suggestion.

Neutral divers would tell in a very short time whether the vessel was armed or not, and the reason for the internal explosion. These are facts, however, which it is evident that the British Government does not want known.

The situation as it stands is well suited to the purpose of British policy. Indeed it would seem from the circumstances that her destruction was deliberately courted by the British Admiralty as a means of embroiling America in the war.



This Photograph was published in "The Illustrated War News" (London), April 7, 1915. It bears the title: "This is one of the two light guns which certain of our largest liners carry."

The Lusitania and Mauritania were the only two largest liners England then possessed. Compare the location of the gun with the location of the gun mounted at the stern and marked by an arrow in the drawing on the foregoing page.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE LUSITANIA.

The following are quotations from statements made by passengers of the Lusitania. They speak for themselves:

Dr. Carl E. Foss, a surgeon from Harlem, Montana, was on his way to join an English Red Cross unit, but his experience on the Lusitania induced him to return to America:

"It was just at 1:30 that I noticed something low in the water about a mile away. I took out my field glasses, and easily made the object out as a submarine. I then called the attention of some of my fellow passengers and of some of the crew, who were standing on deck, to it. Just about this time the captain and officers on the bridge must have seen it, too, as the ship suddenly veered off her course.

"But the Lusitania's speed did not increase. She was going about fourteen or fifteen knots an hour, I should say, as the submarine went along parallel to us for about five minutes. I heartily condemn the policy of the steamship line in saving fuel at the expense of human life."

—Evening Post, May 24, 1915.

Isaac Lehmann, an export broker, New York, in an elaborate statement regarding his experience on the Lusitania:

"I again asked why the boat was not put in the water, and said, 'Who has got charge of this boat?' One man, who had an axe in his hand, answered that orders had been issued by the captain not to launch any boat. My reply was, 'To hell with the captain! Don't you see the boat is sinking? And the first man that disobeys my orders to launch the boat I shoot to kill!'"

—New York Times, June 2, 1915.

Clinton Bernard, a mining engineer of New York:

"If lifeboats had been lowered within a few minutes after the torpedo struck there would have been no danger of their being swamped by the headway of the ship, and many lives would have been saved, as these boats would have been manned by men who could swim."

—Gaelic-American, May 22, 1915.

Dr. Howard L. Fisher of New York, who is a brother of Walter L. Fisher, former Secretary of the Interior of the United States:

"I do not see how the Cunard Company or the Admiralty can hold themselves free from blame for this tragedy. The authorities allowed a great ship, loaded with a valuable cargo, to proceed through known dangerous waters without a single torpedo boat as a convoy."

Dr. Fisher added that he knew that he was risking his life in the war zone and accepted what had happened to him as a matter of course.

"We were warned by the German Government," said he, "and I, for one, do not want any official action by my country."

—New York Times, May 10, 1915.

Michael G. Byrne, a retired merchant, New York:

"We were really led to slaughter. An officer ran about the decks, telling passengers there was no danger; that the ship would be beached, although several passengers questioned the statement, knowing the torpedo had struck near the engine room.

"I waited until the water was even with the main deck, then dived overboard. In the water, the sight of women

with children and babies in their arms was terrible. Screams filled the air and mothers besought persons in boats to take their babies."

—New York World, May 25, 1915.

F. J. Gauntlett, an official of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.:

"I was dumfounded on reaching Queenstown to find a flotilla of serviceable torpedo boats and destroyers secure and snug in the harbor, with their crews lolling about their decks, while German submarines were blowing up English ships a few hours away.

"The flotilla was in command of a superannuated officer. I made it my business to hunt him up and ask him why he wasn't outside doing something. He said he was under admiralty orders not to risk his boats."

—Richmond Times-Dispatch, June 4, 1915.

Cecil M. Jackson, of Walla Walla, Wash., a stage carpenter, traveling on the Swanmore of the Johnson Line, running between Liverpool and Baltimore, told of a wireless message received from the Lusitania:

"We were just south of Daunt's Rock, at about 1 o'clock on the Friday that the Lusitania was sunk," he said, "when we received a wireless from the British Admiralty. It told us to make all haste to port, and from then on the speed of the ship was raised from the ordinary 12 knots to 16. Double shifts of passers and stokers were put on, and we made engine test speed until we picked up the pilot and got into the Mersey.

"We were about 36 miles from the Lusitania when she was torpedoed, and we received her calls for help. Captain Cowan did not attempt to go to her aid, as he thought it was his duty to get his vessel home and we knew that there were German submarines all about the Irish coast."

—New York Times, May 25, 1915.

That the British Admiralty was in absolute control of the Lusitania is shown by the statement of Charles Stead, the advertising manager of the Cunard Co.:

"The Cunard Company cannot fix the responsibility," said Mr. Stead, "for the reason that the Lusitania when torpedoed was entirely out of the control of the Cunard Company and operated under command of the British Admiralty. Ever since the war this condition has prevailed.

"Not only has the Admiralty assumed charge of every ship of our line outside the United States three-mile zone, but it has made this control so absolute that we have even been unable to reach our own vessels by wireless for any purpose."

—New York American, May 8, 1915.

"There could be no possible motive for Germany wishing to destroy American lives. In fact, Germany sought by extraordinary warning not to destroy American lives, and her commander torpedoed the vessel at a point nearest the shore, where it was presumable there would be ample time for the rescue of life.

"On the other hand, there is a full motive for England wishing such a tragedy—the motive for thrusting America

into war with Germany. Our own self-respect and our position in history demand, at least, that we should find out the facts by regular, impartial investigation of a naval court. We could not condemn the basest criminal without a fair trial. We cannot pass judgment on a fellow Christian people simply from the charges of their enemy, given by a burning motive to embroil us in war."

—Gaelic-American, May 22, 1915.

Congressman Richard Pearson Hobson has given out a statement which shows that the Cunard Co. fully realized the danger to which passengers exposed themselves owing to the fact that the Lusitania was not a peaceful passenger steamer. He stated:

"A widowed cousin of mine applied at the New York office of the Cunard Line for passage on the Lusitania. The booking agent, an old friend, took her apart and told her that the vessel was acting under Admiralty orders and that she simply must not take passage on it. He pledged her to secrecy until after the trip. This fact brings up pertinent questions.

"Why did not the Cunard Company give to all parties applying for passage the same humane advice its agent, for old friendship's sake, gave to my cousin, instead of loading the vessel down with a full passenger list, including many distinguished Americans, whose loss would necessarily strike the American imagination?"

"Maintaining our position toward Germany, as defined by the President's note, without insisting on revocation of the British Admiralty's instruction, is equivalent to demanding that German submarines shall not attack British merchant vessels with American lives on board, while these British vessels are free to attack, and are under orders to attack, German submarines. So Great Britain could maintain a fleet of merchant vessels hunting and destroying German submarines with full immunity. The submarine is the weapon of the gallant and weak against the strong, and cannot and should not be thus abolished."

The Manifest of the Lusitania shows that she carried military cargo including big guns, small arms and ammunition. In addition she carried 250,000 pounds of tetrachloride for the French Government, to be used in the making of gas bombs.

It was the duty of the United States to withhold clearance papers in view of the fact that she carried dangerous explosives.

Section 8 of the "Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers by Sea" reads:

"That it shall not be lawful to take, carry or have on board any such steamship or other vessel any nitroglycerin or any other explosive article or compound, nor any vitriol or like acids, nor gunpowder, except for the ship's use, nor any article or number of articles, whether as cargo or ballast, which, by reason of the nature or quantity, or mode of storage thereof, shall, either singly or collectively, be likely to endanger the health or lives of the passengers or the safety of the vessel. * * * For every violation of any of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000 and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year."

GETTING THE COUNTRY IN TROUBLE.

The President of the United States on Sept. 20, 1914, laid down rules for merchantmen carrying guns and ammunition. It must be noted that this is not an international law, but merely "rules" which under President Wilson's pro-English policy were so worded to suit the largest armament of six-inch guns of British merchantmen.

"A—A merchant vessel of a belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

"B—The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

"C—Evidence necessary to establish the fact that the armament is solely for defense and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stowed below, must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. The result of the investigation must show conclusively that the armament is not intended for and will not be used in offensive operations.

"Indications that the armament will not be used offensively are:

"1. That the calibre of the guns carried does not exceed six inches.

"2. That the guns and small arms carried are few in number.

"3. That no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel.

"4. That the quantity of ammunition carried is small.

"5. That the vessel is manned by its usual crew and the officers are the same as those on board before war was declared.

"6. That the vessel intends to and actually does clear for a port lying in its usual trade route, or a port indicating its purpose to continue in the same trade in which it was engaged before war was declared.

"7. That the vessel takes on board fuel and supplies sufficient only to carry it to its port of destination, or the same quantity substantially which it is accustomed to take for a voyage before war was declared.

"8. That the cargo of the vessel contains articles of commerce unsuited for the use of a ship of war in operation against an enemy.

"9. That the vessel carries passengers who are, as a whole, unfitted to enter the military service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies, or any of its allies, and particularly if the passenger list includes women and children."

It is obvious that these rules were laid down to aid the British liners. Had they been written in London they could scarcely have been better adapted to suit English purposes. France recognized the fallacy of President Wilson's "international laws" and never armed any of her merchantmen.

Chapter VIII

SHUTTING THE OPEN EDITORIAL DOOR

THE DAILY PRESS has often been accused of being anti-German and of refusing to publish communications giving the German point of view, while on the other hand its columns are freely open to those attacking and abusing everything German from the German Government to the individual German and American citizens of German descent.

Many letters giving the German side of the war, though published, have been "edited" in such manner as to reverse their meaning, while other communications went into the paper basket forthwith.

The present writer having previously had numerous contributions published in the daily press on

various subjects sent at the outbreak of the war, the following article to all the leading New York papers, such as the Times, Sun, World, Tribune, Press and Post for publication on Aug. 17, 1914, but all the papers promptly returned it.

Ordinarily such a communication would either not be returned or be returned without comment. In this instance, however, a polite refusal accompanied in each case the rejected communication.

Having been a contributor to the papers, the meaning of these refusals was that I was advocating a bad cause. As an advocate I was treated with politeness, but the cause of truth which I was representing was denied a hearing.

THE ARTICLE THE NEWSPAPERS REJECTED.

WHEN GERMANY is destroyed and its commerce killed, every Englishman will be one-third richer than he is now." This quotation sums up the underlying causes of the present European war. It is taken from the widely distributed pamphlet issued nearly ten years ago by the British Merchants' Association.

It expresses the very simple and primitive idea of killing your rival if he out-distances you in peaceful pursuits.

Unable to meet Germany industrially, finding itself unequal to the pace set by German efficiency, and falling in the shadow of German progress, the whole effort of England has been to erect a coalition of powers to cripple Germany; and the foremost instigator of these measures was the late King Edward VII, whose chief object was to hamstring German progress, and consequently the progress of the world, so materially contributed to by the triumphs of German science, industry and efficiency.

The skill with which he pursued his knowledge of human nature, and his adroitness in playing upon the baser passions of mankind, stood him in good stead when he came finally to erect the entente with which he hoped to checkmate merit and keep the whole world down to the level of British stupidity.

In her relations to Germany, the statesmen of England are continually making blunders. Among numerous examples, a notable one is the phrase "Made in Germany," which has become famous the world over. This phrase had its origin in an English regulation, compelling articles of German manufacture sold in England to be so labeled. What was intended as a means of discrimination soon became a trade-mark of great value, just as the queues of the Chinese, a Manchu ordinance, became a Chinese badge of honor, defeating the intentions of the discriminators.

Ordinarily, the German is inclined to be easygoing, to let well enough alone; but he does not like to be rubbed too much the wrong way. England some years ago made a great and overawing naval demonstration in the North Sea, with the idea of frightening the Germans. The result was that the German government seized the opportunity to invite the public to the North Sea coast, providing excursion rates, and the impression intended by England was duly registered, with the contrary result, however, that vast naval expenditures were authorized shortly thereafter, the English thus playing directly into the hands of the German administrators. King Edward thus proved to be the greatest promoter the German navy ever had.

King Edward, however, true to the British theory of diplomacy which has given England the title of "perfidious Albion" did not intend, in forming the "Entente," to become actually involved in a conflict. It was the purpose of Edward to use France and Russia as catspaws

in the British game and to stand aloof while its rivals were embroiled and thus have its own power relatively increased by the simple expedient of signing a few treaties.

The constant role of England is that of an embroiler of other powers. This is evidenced in the war between Russia and Japan. In that war, France wished to help Russia, but England prevented this assistance and allied herself with Japan.

The United States at the outset sympathized with Japan, but has since come to see that its own interests were directly to the contrary, and Japan has since adopted a disquieting attitude towards the United States, at the bottom of which is the British jealousy of the natural position and increasing power of the United States.

Returning American travellers give ample evidence of the fact that the British attitude toward the United States and towards Americans in general is of the most unfriendly sort.

The so-called ties of blood do not now exist as in the early days of the United States as statistics show that there is a far greater Teutonic than Anglo-Saxon strain in the blood of the population of the United States.

The present sympathy manufactured by the newspapers in favor of England will in time come to be relegated to the same position that is now occupied by the once existing sympathy for Japan.

The American press frequently makes the assertion that in the present war the combatants do not know what it is all about. The sudden and terrible outbreak is blamed on the Kaiser, who is as little responsible for it as any ruler could be. In order to understand the causes of the war, a view must be taken of the whole world-situation.

THE UNDERLYING CAUSE.

The immediate cause of the war as has been indicated was the activity of King Edward, but this activity was not of his own initiation, as he had not the strength of character or purpose to originate.

Two generations ago England was the enemy of Russia and the friend of Germany. A century ago England and Germany crushed Napoleon. It was the policy of Bismarck to continue in friendly relations with England.

How then does it come that England unites with her ancient foes and seeks to crush her ancient friend?

Two causes produce this:

The building of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and the unparalleled development of modern Germany.

The Russo-Japanese war was made possible by the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It proved that Russia could send an enormous army to the ends of the earth. The real moral of this war was that England holds India by grace of Russia's permission. A few years would suffice

to build another railroad and send another such army into India. Britain could not prevent it.

A partnership with Russia is the result—a sharing of Asia, which has begun with the joint spoliation of Persia.

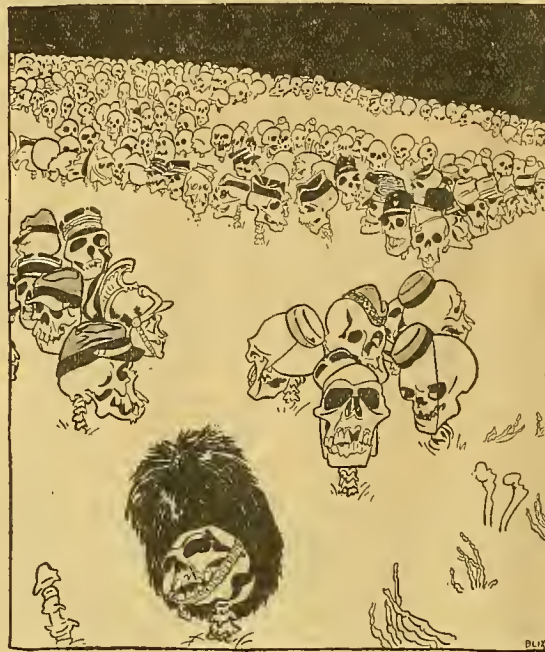
The ancient ambition of Russia is the gaining of Constantinople, and a warm water harbor. Russia is an enormous country with enormous resources—slow, but of gradually increasing power. France and England are decadent. The hour of their glory is passed.

It was the prediction of Napoleon that one hundred years would see all Europe republican or Cossack, but

and the French and Russian fleets destroy each other would have suited her, leaving her supreme on the seas. But this is not to be.

Germany is prepared to sacrifice ship for ship with England to the last bottom. Thus England's sea power will be reduced to the level of France or the United States. She can never recover her lead. Her glory is passed.

No one doubts Germany's ability again to crush France, nor, when this is done, to checkmate the Russian bear, if not to drive them back to the steppes of Siberia. The real



Simplicissimus.

As you sow, so you shall reap.

King Edward, the "greatest diplomat," at work the Anglo-Saxon race, particularly by

to "isolate" Germany; an act greatly admired by the hyphenated English-American press.

Napoleon did not foresee the German empire. It is the only force that has spoiled his prediction. Germany is the bulwark of western civilization.

THE FATEFUL CHANGE OF FRONT.

England, seeing her Indian empire at the mercy of Russia, and threatened with the growing commercial rivalry of Germany, formed secretly the "Entente" which is the cause of the present war, of which the immediately previous wars were all but well directed preludes.

England fought the Boers to counteract German African influence. England encouraged the Turco-Italian war with the double purpose of weakening Turkey for the ultimate consumption of the Czar and of winning away the weak sister of the Triple Alliance.

England fomented the Balkan war to still further weaken Turkey whom she once supported against the Czar, and fomented the second Balkan war to further break the soil for Russia's southward advance.

Opposed to these ambitions Germany has stood practically single handed. Germany has proven the only succor of Turkey against the Czar's ambitions.

Yet Germany's ambitions need not be denied. Germany must expand. This feeling has been voiced by the expression, "Der Trend nach Osten," which means that Germany in the name of civilization proposes to advance into Asia and make Asia Minor again a center of enlightenment as it was twenty centuries ago.

Thus the ambitions of Germany and Russia inevitably clash in the Balkans and the entire change of front of England in the last ten years has precipitated a conflict, the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world.

Germany goes forward with confidence and full preparation having long understood the envious design of the coalition against her. She has succeeded, fortunately, in drawing England into the fight. England would have vastly preferred to stay out. To see the German fleet

loser by the war will be England, and deservedly so, as the instigator of wars.

The interests of the United States are clearly with Germany. German triumph means the handing to the United States the supremacy of the seas; for, standing between Europe and the Orient, the United States should be the clearing house of three continents. It means the accomplishment of the "Trend nach Osten" ambition, relieving any apprehension whatever of German colonization in South America, that great bugaboo of British invention. It means the bottling up of Russian naval ambitions, which with that country's greater sources would soon, in conjunction with its ally, Japan, threaten the United States.

But if Germany should meet a disastrous defeat and be dismembered by the coalition, Europe would justify Napoleon's prediction by becoming entirely dominated by the Cossack, for England, France and Germany in their weakened condition, even if they allied themselves, could not match Russia's power.

In a most terrible sense is Albion now perfidious, seeking to betray Europe into the hands of the Cossack and to set back the hands of progress by thousands of years.

ALSACE ORIGINALLY GERMAN.

As for the sentimental cry of the French for Alsace, that is but the chattering of a monkey for his peanut which did not originally belong to him, for Alsace was German for ten centuries before it fell into the hands of France, for a single century when Prussia was powerless.

The immediate cause of the outbreak of the war was the secret activity of Serbia in fomenting a slavish outbreak calculated to disrupt Austria-Hungary. In this design she was secretly backed by Russia with the moral support of England. The Slav was not satisfied to let well enough alone, to maintain the status quo, but began gnawing secretly at the solidarity of German interests.

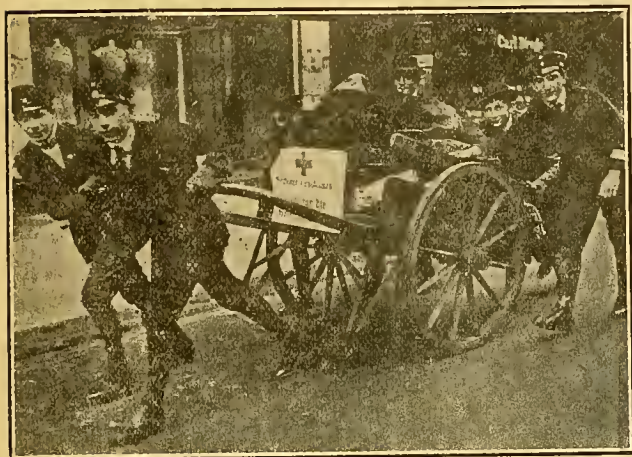
But for the backing of Russia and England, Serbia

would have acceded to Austria's proper demands and the war would have been avoided. However, the coalition against Germany preferred the barbarism of war as a means of stopping Germany's commercial progress and the American newspaper view of the Kaiser as a war lord and of Germany as a trouble-maker is thus seen to be essentially false.

Germany is the bearer of the lamp of progress. Her people are better educated, her systems of government in advance of even the so-called republics which are really ruled by corrupt bosses.

The Kaiser is a far less powerful ruler than the President of the United States, but of intentions as pacific. Circumstances have forced him to draw the sword of his people, but it is drawn in a just cause, and will triumph in that cause, the cause of civilization and progress.

If the United States had been surrounded by a host of enemies, could it have preserved peace as long as Germany has preserved the peace of Europe? Germany was willing to preserve peace but Russia was determined to crush her.



BOYS COLLECTING FOR THE RED CROSS.

(Original Photograph as published in Germany.)



COMMENT ILS APPRENNENT LA PROBITÉ AUX ENFANTS

Ces jeunes garçons que l'on emploie à transporter des tapis volés, comprendront évidemment l'honnêteté comme leurs parents.

The American press, however unblushing in its exaggerations, must yield the palm to the astonishing effrontery of the French press. Herewith is reproduced an illustration from "Le Miroir," which purports to show German boys stealing carpets and other goods. Adjoining is another illustration of a photograph showing German boys gathering carpets and woolen goods in Berlin during the "wool week" of January 18 to 24, 1915, freely donated to Red Cross purposes. The French paper reproduced this photograph of the charitable work of the German boys as an evidence of thievery, erasing, however, the Red Cross of the original photograph.

Other pictures in the same paper purporting to show that the Germans were just as successful in organized thievery as in commerce were similarly reproductions of German photographs of innocent or praiseworthy work. One view of goods gathered for disinfecting was shown as an alleged collection of booty and others of distribution and sorting of charitable gifts were shown as distribution of booty.

It would seem impossible to be more slanderous than this, but the Russians managed to do it. A picture of a Jewish woman murdered at Bielstock, originally published on page 340 of a book, "The Last Russian Autocrat," issued in 1905, was circulated all over the world and republished in the Argentine paper "Critica," as the picture of a woman murdered at Warsaw by the German soldiers. Three other murdered Jews were declared to be Russian officers massacred by the Germans. These pictures are of such a horrible nature that they cannot be reproduced here. The scheme of the Russians of using evidence of their own crimes as a means of slandering their enemies is undoubtedly the limit of unscrupulous defamation.

ENGLAND'S NET OF LIES.

As will be noted throughout this exposure, the English, as Napoleon rightly stated, are professional liars. The following are additional examples of lies of which every Englishman and Anglo-maniac, who persists that the English cause in this war is a justifiable one, should feel truly ashamed. Officially edited documents like Sir Edward Grey's "Whitebook," should not contain any falsification and as this governmental document contains such fakes one is entitled to believe that the English are professional liars as Napoleon rightly branded them.

Grey reports on the 30th of July, that the French Ambassador Cambon had given him a communication of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that Germany was much further advanced than France in her preparations for military offensive action. In the original official edition of the Whitebook this latter document bears the date "Paris, July 31st," and was therefore written a day later than Grey's report which is supposed to be based on it. It is astonishing that the editors of the English Whitebook overlooked this date in the first edition, but it is significant that this date (July 31st) has been omitted in the second edition.

But there are still more interesting changes in this later—likewise official—edition. The very first sentence of the French document said originally that the German advance

guards had reached the French frontier "hier vendredi," in the English translation "yesterday Friday." This date is very remarkable! for the 31st of July was a Friday, so that the French document which was enclosed in a letter of Grey's in London on July 30th, cannot have been written in Paris before the first of August! Therefore "Friday" has been omitted in the later editions of the Whitebook in the French as well as in the English text!

There is a third error in this document which has only been discovered in the latest edition of the English Whitebook. The French Minister asserts that the German preparations were begun on the very day of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, i. e., the 23rd of July. In the French text as well as in the English translation this is said to have been a Saturday. But the day of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was not a Saturday but a Thursday, while Saturday the 25th of July was the day on which Serbia's answer was delivered. That the military preparations should have begun as a consequence of the Servian answer is not at all remarkable, but the French Minister wanted to prove that the German government as well as the Austrian had decided on war even before the ultimatum. The false date proves that we have to do with a falsehood fabricated after the facts. The English government noticed this "error" and pointed out in a foot note of the second edition that here was "a slight error in dating," as if the date were not the essential thing.

Chapter IX

THE "PROTECTOR" OF SMALL NATIONS

King Constantine, after the Greek Government had made repeated diplomatic protests against the landing of English and French troops, voiced his protest particularly against the tactics of the Allies on neutral Greek soil. According to the Associated Press staff correspondent, on December 4, the ruler of Greece stated:

"From the very outset of hostilities in the Near East, Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the Entente powers, for whom we have always felt the keenest sympathy and the deepest gratitude. The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands occupied by allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack the allied troops landed unopposed on Greek soil, from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted not only unmolested, but aided in every way consistent with any sort of neutrality, their fruitless and too long delayed effort to rescue their ally. "Finally, I myself have given my personal word that Greek troops will never be used to attack the Franco-British forces in Macedonia merely to allay unjustified suspicions.

"Yet, despite all these evidences of the good faith of Greece, the Entente powers now demand, in a form which is virtually an ultimatum, that the Greek troops be withdrawn from Saloniki, and that means all Macedonia, leaving our population unprotected against raids by Bulgarian comitadjis or all the horrors of war which laid Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven back within our frontiers.

"Why, the Entente Powers treat me as if I were the King of a Central African tribe, to whom the sufferings of his own people were a matter of indifference. I have been through three wars. I know what war is. I do not want any more if it can be honorably avoided. My people do not want any more, and if they and I can help it we shall not have any more."

Venizelos Policy Not the People's.

"Then your Majesty does not believe that the intervention policy of the former Premier, M. Venizelos, really expressed the will of the Greek people."

"I know it did not," replied the King forcefully. "When the people re-elected Venizelos they elected him, not his policy. The great mass of the people of Greece did not, and will not, understand anything about the Venizelos foreign policy. They like him and they elected him, but it would be the maddest folly to assume that because they voted for a man personally popular they therefore voted to throw the country into the whirlpool of the European war. They did no such thing. War is the last thing they want. Ask them; they will tell you so.

"Another thing I want to make clear: It is said that M. Venizelos, with my assent, invited the allied troops to come to Saloniki. Nothing could be further from the truth. M. Venizelos may have expressed the personal opinion that if the allied troops landed at Saloniki Greece would not resist. How could she resist? But that M. Venizelos ever, as the responsible head of the Greek Government, formally invited foreign troops to enter Greek territory, is wholly untrue."

"If the Entente will assure me that when they are driven back into Greek territory they will consider the Balkan game ended, re-embark, and leave Greece, I will guarantee with my whole army to protect their retreat against the Germans, Bulgarians, or anybody else, and give them time to embark without being endangered. Then I would be legitimately protecting my frontiers, and it would not involve Greece in further risks. More I cannot do.

"The Entente's demand is too much. They try to drive Greece out of neutrality, they come into Greek territory, and waters as though they were theirs. At Nautilia they destroyed tanks of petroleum, intended to kill locusts, on the ground that they might be used by German submarines. They stop Greek ships, they ruin Greek commerce—as they have done with American ships, too. They want to seize our railways, and now they demand that we take away the troops guarding the Greek frontiers, leaving my country open to invasion or any lawless incursion.

"I will not do it. I am willing to discuss reasonably any fair proposals. But two things I will not concede: Greece shall not be forced or cajoled out of her neutrality, Greece will maintain her sovereignty and her sovereign right to protect herself at need."

After the combined forces of the British Empire and France were defeated by Bulgaria and driven back over the borders into Greece, England landed still more troops on Greek soil, and demanded freedom of movement for additional forces without the interposition of obstacles of any kind.

Under the spur of the added humiliation Premier and Foreign Minister Skaulaudis gave an interview to the correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle on December 20th, in which he bitterly accused the Allies and principally England. The Prime Minister among other things stated:

"The Allies have flouted and angered Greece instead of placating us. Instead of dealing with us frankly they have coquetted with Bulgaria while treating us disdainfully. The result is the Allies have fallen between two stools. The error of the allied powers' diplomacy have been many. They have suffered from the folly of divided

BRESLAU SAID TO BE CUT OFF FROM BERLIN

Alarm in Kaiser's Capital as
Wire Communication Suddenly Ceases.

1,100,000 MEN MASSED TO DEFEND CRACOW

BREITENBURG (via Rome), Sept. 22.—All tele-

The Evening Sun, Sept. 22, 1914, stated that "Breslau said to be cut off from Berlin," and that the Kaiser's capital was in alarm. Rome wired this report and had the audacity to state that it came from Berlin like all "German Defeats" are reported via Rome or "Petrograd." If you see it in the "Sun," "it is so-so."

consels, and now there is an attempt to throw the blame on Greece.

"If the Allies had come frankly to Greece and her Premier; if they had said, 'Come in with us, we want your aid, and you may count on clearly defined recompenses at the end of the struggle.' Greece, I affirm, would not have hesitated for a single minute with this or any other Government in power. Instead of this, England and France began by demanding sacrifices from Greece.

"We were asked to co-operate with the Allies in the Dardanelles, and at the same time were asked to relinquish Kavalla and Seres to our bitterest foes, to give up, in fact, those of our richest provinces which had been won by Greek blood. We were free to shed our blood in an attempt to force the Dardanelles, but we were warned that on no account were we to dream of marching to Constantinople in the event of allied success. In fact, in deference no doubt to Russia, it was expressly forbidden in the event of your success for the Greeks to show their national flag within fifty miles of the ancient Byzantine capital.

"In proof of what I say I will tell you something not generally known. When you embarked on the Dardanelles

expedition we warned you of its difficulties and dangers. We emphasized the improbability of success on the lines you had chosen. We did more: The Greek General Staff long ago had worked out a perfect scheme of operation to be utilized in the event of war between ourselves and Turkey. We still believe you would have succeeded if you had been wise enough to adopt it. What came of it? Nothing. Once more Greece was flouted.

Typical English Tactics.

"Such has been our reward. We have been grossly misunderstood and misjudged. I think it right the people of England should know something of this. Because we saw no other reasonable choice, the Allies ignored and humiliated us. We decided to continue neutral, and latterly have been treated with the ignominy of a conquered people. We have almost been goaded into hostilities against you.

"Let us take the expedition to Saloniki. Whether Greece invited the Allies to come there or not is now beside the question, you are in possession; and I maintain this Government is listening to and accepting the ever-growing demands of the Allies' army of occupation has gone to the extreme limits of friendship compatible with neutrality. You have taken our railways and telegraphs, and built intrenchments in our territory. In return everything is done to increase the feeling of irritation at the presence of foreign troops on our soil.

"You have taken everything, yet you ask for more. The other day one of the Entente Ministers came here and

silent too long under aspersions. It is time the Greek Government was heard in its own defense."

The King of Greece resenting the cowardly and continuous attacks from the Anglomaniacs under date of December 30, according to a despatch to the London Daily Chronicle, stated:

"I see I am still misunderstood in England. I do not mind being attacked, but I insist on fair play being given to me. According to some of the smaller fry among the illustrated newspapers I am depicted as wandering round ever with a field marshal's baton clasped in my hand, chiefly, I presume, because the baton is German. These critics in their eagerness to score at my expense forget I also am a field marshal of the Greek army, and further, while charging me with being the Kaiser's brother-in-law, which is true, they forget something I never forget, that I am a cousin of King George of England.

"Why should my word be doubted? It has been pledged to benevolent neutrality. Neither my opinions nor my pledges have been in any way modified. Because I am a man of honor my word holds good today as it did yesterday.

"It is also said that Greece, after the war and final victory, which the Allies look upon as already theirs, will be isolated and sent to Coventry, because, by her present neutrality, she will have forfeited the friendship of the Entente Powers. I cannot help this. My duty is to my country, and that duty unmistakably calls upon me to be neutral.

"Speaking dispassionately as a soldier, I cannot see that the military results achieved up to today justify the En-

NIGHT
EDITION

The Evening Telegram

WAR
EXTRA

THE WEATHER—UNSETTLED; PROBABLY SHOWERS TO-NIGHT AND FRIDAY.

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 26108.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SHELL ANTWERP TO SAVE KRUPP PLANT

The "Evening Telegram" of October 8, 1914, announced to a surprised world the fact that the Germans were shelling Antwerp to save the Krupp plant. This evidences a strange conception of geography on the part of the Telegram's headline artist. It would be such as if a British army having landed at Boston and having occupied Massachusetts and Connecticut with New York City as an objective, were bombarding Albany to save Boston.

With the whole Germany army between Paris and Essen, the taking of Antwerp was nothing more than catching a chipmunk in a fence corner. In addition, the "iron wall" of the Rhine and the defenses of the German frontier were still to be considered. Perhaps no more incoherent or wilder headline has ever appeared than this.

insolently told me the Government had broken promises made by our King. It was untrue, and I felt his language was an insult. I told him so and flung his written protest back. Further, my indignation went to the length of communicating officially with Sir Edward Grey and M. Briand and telling them in plain, undiplomatic language my opinion of the protest.

"Greece's friendship has been repaid in a singular way. An embargo has been laid on our commerce and our ships held up. A people friendly to the Entente has been within an ace of being starved for want of bread. Our cable communication, too, has been suppressed. In saying all this I am simply attempting to furnish the Liberals of England and the English people with what I consider an unbiased, dispassionate resume of the Greek case against the Allies.

"So," concluded M. Skouloudis, "as I see it, Greece is to be ravaged by a cruel, relentless war because the Allies badly blundered in a diplomatic as well as a military sense. Do I overstate the case when I say it is a tragic hour for my country? I think not."

Finally the Premier said: "It is more in sorrow than in anger that I have spoken in this way. I have remained

tente's belief in a final and crushing victory. It is no wish or desire of mine to join with either belligerent, because, as I have already said, I am convinced that the interests of Greece will best be served by standing aloof from the struggle.

"There is another thing, I don't quite see what the Allies are supposed to be doing in remaining. I could understand their presence as long as there was a possibility of aiding Serbia, but now that the object of their mission has failed why remain? No useful military purpose can now be served. Another thing, too. It is fairly obvious that if the Anglo-French army withdrew and sought a fresh and more profitable field of military operation the armies of the Central Powers would withdraw also, and the situation would solve itself."

England and France not satisfied with their landing and entrenchment at Saloniki recently occupied additional territory and the King of Greece in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent on January 18, expressed his indignation on "the unheard-of high-handedness of the recent action of the Allies toward Greece."

The King was greatly moved as he recited one after the other the long list of what he called "the Allies' en-

THE EVENING TELEGRAM—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914.

HUGE RUSSIAN ARMY PRESSES ON TOWARD BERLIN

BERLIN ALARM GROWS OVER RAPID ADVANCE ON CITY BY RUSSIANS

Opposition to Kaiser's Army in Northern France
of Great Importance in Connection with
Invasion by the Tsar's Army.

Copyright, 1914, by the New York Evening Telegram.
(Special Despatch to the Evening Telegram,
DAILY'S SYSTEM.)

Herald Bureau, }
130 Fleet Street, }

While there is no panic, Paris reports indicate that there is the greatest uneasiness in Berlin, where the news of the Russian advance toward Posen is no longer concealed.

Prussians Retreat as Tsar's Army Sweeps on Through Germany

Russia Has 20,000,000 Men Ready.

St. Petersburg Thursday.—Russia has, *Swiss* the nation heart and soul for this war, an inexhaustible supply of men capable of bearing arms. There would be no difficulty for Russia to-day in finding twenty millions of such men fit to complete the work begun by the trained fighting forces.

Over the further extended points of the Polish frontier army after army can pour into undefended Prussia. General Spiridovitch, of the Russian general staff, who has left Milan for the front, declares that Russia has three million men moving into Galicia and East Prussia, with five millions of reserves mobilized and ready to follow.

Trains from Koenigsberg Reach Berlin Filled with Fugitives. Who Sa

REFUGEES FLOCKING INTO LONDON DESCRIBE TIE-UP ON CONTINENT

Tourists Declare That Special Trains Carrying Wounded and Supplies for Troops Delay Traffic—Princeton Man Is Arrested.

LONDON, Thursday.—Delegates by hundreds here pouring like lambs to slaughter from all points of the Continent, and each taking a promise from Poleslavsky to be returned to his fullest capacity, all turn to find that their traffic has been completely laid up to a great extent by special trains carrying the wounded and supplies for the troops to the Rusa. Since the outbreak of Berlin news here however and showed in London that the Russian made of Bulgaria have left their houses,

Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. B. Beers, Miss Eleanor Beers, Miss Mary E. Croshaw and Miss Josephine Adams of Philadelphia, Mr. and

The "Evening Telegram," New York, of August 27, 1914, is an interesting study in contrasts. Page 1 begins with a heading "Gates to Paris Fall to Kaiser." The "news" describes advance of the Germans, but each item is followed by another indicating the alarm over a Russian advance on Berlin, of which there was no danger. Thus the sting of the truth in France was modified by the balm of falsehood in Russia.

On page 2, across the whole page, a "Huge Russian Army Presses on Toward Berlin." Smaller headings bolster up this "news," each of which, though untrue, lends a certain confirmation to the main falsehood. Finally comes the assertion, "Russia has 20,000,000 Men Ready," followed immediately by an item which itself disproves that statement as that number are by no means ready.

"He who runs may read," but if he reads the Evening Telegram he would be better off to run without reading.

croachments on the sovereignty of Greece culminating in the occupation of Corfu and the blowing up of the bridge at Demir Hissar."

"It is the merest cant," said the King, "for Great Britain and France to talk about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg after what they themselves have done and are doing here. I have tried in every way I know how to get fair play in the British and French press and to obtain a fair hearing from the British and French public. No sooner had the British newspapers attacked Greece with the most amazing perversion of fact and misrepresentation of motives, than I called one of their correspondents and gave him face to face a full statement of Greece's position. I have given a most frank statement to the French press through one of the French newspapers, which had been most bitterly attacking Greece.

"The only forum of public opinion open to me is that of the United States. The situation is far too vital for me to care a snap about royal dignity in the matter of interviews, when the very life of Greece as an independent country is at stake. I shall appeal to America again and again, if necessary, for that fair hearing which is denied to me by the countries of the Allies.

"Just look at the list of Greek territory already occupied by the Allied troops—Lemnos, Imbros, Mytilene, Castelloriza, Corfu, Saloniki, including the Chalcidice Peninsula, and a large part of Macedonia. In proportion to all Greece it is as if that part of the United States which was won from Mexico after the Mexican war by foreign troops—and not so much as 'by your leave'—

"What matters that they promise to pay for the damage done when the war is over? They cannot pay for the sufferings of my people, driven out of their homes. They plead military necessity. It was, under the constraint of military necessity that Germany invaded Belgium and occupied Luxembourg.

Neutrality Guaranteed by England.

"It is no good claiming that the neutrality of Greece was not guaranteed by the powers now violating it, as was the case in Belgium, for the neutrality of Corfu is guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia. And yet that has not made any difference in their action.

"And what about that plea of military necessity? Where is the military necessity of destroying the Demir-Hissar bridge, which cost a million and a half drachme and which was the only practicable route by which we can revictual my troops in Eastern Macedonia? The bridge was mined. It could have been blown up on a moment's notice at the enemy's approach. It is admitted that there was no enemy anywhere near the bridge and no indication that any was coming. What military reason was there, therefore, to blow up the bridge now except to starve out the Greek troops around Serres and Drama?"

"Where is the necessity for the occupation of Corfu?"

If Greece is the ally of Serbia so also is Italy, and transportation of Serbs to Albania and Italy would be simpler than to Corfu. Is it because the Italians are refusing to accept Serbs, fearing a spread of cholera, and that the Allies think that the Greeks want to be endangered by cholera any more than the Italians?

"They say that they are occupying Castelloriza, Corfu, and other points in search for submarine bases. The British Legation at Athens has a standing offer of £2,000, a great fortune to any Greek fisherman, for information leading to the detection of a submarine base, but never yet received any news about a submarine base in Greece, and never yet have any submarines been seen supplied from Greece.

"The history of the Balkan politics of the Allies is a record of one crass mistake after another, and now, through pique over the failure of their every Balkan calculation, they try to unload on Greece the result of their own stupidity. We warned them that the Gallipoli expedition would be fruitless and that the Austro-Germans would certainly crush Serbia. They would not believe and now, like angry unreasonable children, the Entente Powers turn upon Greece. They have deliberately thrown away every advantage they ever had of Greek sympathy."

Such are the protests of a small neutral country which is being prostituted by Great Britain, the "Protector of small nations."

Where are the protesting voices of Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot, Messrs. Poultney Bigelow, Root and Choate and others of their stamp and the Anglo-maniac press, all of whom insisted that the United States should declare war upon Germany as a protest against her march through Belgium?

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

In 1883, in a treaty the United States pledged itself to protect Korea if threatened by a third party; yet, when in 1904 (only 20 years later) Japan took Korea, the latter request for American intervention of Col. Roosevelt as President (Mr. Root as Secretary of State), informed Korea thus: "I feel bound to advise you that the Government of the United States does not consider that any good purpose would be subserved by taking notice of your statements."

REAL HYPHENATED AMERICANISM.

"The Toryism with which we struggled in '77 differed but in name from the Federalism of '99, with which we struggled also; and the Anglicism of 1808 against which we are now struggling is but the same thing still in another form. It is longing for a King, and an English King rather than any other. This is the true source of their sorrows and wailings."

—Jefferson to Gov. Langdon of New Hampshire.

Chapter X

THE BETRAYAL OF AMERICA'S SYMPATHIES

At the outbreak of the war, Germany, knowing the cordial relations that had so long existed between herself and the United States, and counting on her many professed admirers and the great links of blood relationship which should make the Teutonic strain the predominant strain in American character, looked confidently forward to a sympathetic appreciation of her position on the part of America, if not to a tangible co-operation.

The hostile attitude which was assumed, however, by a large part of the press, acting as the mouthpiece of English interests, days before Germany marched through Belgium, and the quick reversals of position of certain men prominent in the public eye, notable among them being Ex-President Roosevelt, Poultney Bigelow, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, as well as many others, came as an unpleasant revelation. Germany could well say that she had been betrayed by her professed friends; she could feel as Caesar did when stabbed by Brutus, and well say, instead of "Et tu Brute," "Et tu Eliote," for of all the reversals of position that of Dr. Eliot was the most complete and undignified.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow has been known as a schoolmate of Emperor William at Bonn and later went hunting with the Kaiser and presented him with a canoe, of which he has told us, his friend William was very proud. Now that Bigelow is adding his voice to the pro-British chorus, poor William is left to paddle his own canoe quite unassisted.

President Nicholas Murray Butler at one time was an enthusiastic admirer of the Kaiser, of German institutions of learning and of German achievements. He fell in heartily with the Kaiser's proposal of exchange professors and was instrumental in the addition of the Deutsche Haus to the Columbia University's collection of structures.

It turned out, however, that his admiration for Germany was about as superficial as his knowledge of Latin, in which language he delivered an address before a learned body in Germany, with the acknowledgement that it had been prepared for him by a Columbia professor who had been dismissed in disgrace and who was afterward a suicide.

Dr. Butler's appreciation of the situation in Germany can best be judged by a statement in his address at the opening of the academic year of Columbia University, that a German railway servant had said to him that this was not a people's war but a king's war. This statement Dr. Butler declared the most significant he had heard in Europe.

Its principal significance would appear to lie, however, in the fact that Dr. Butler did not find any other German to make such a remark, but had to fall back on a German railway servant for his argument.

Should Ambassador von Bernstorff return to Germany and gravely announce as the most significant thing he had heard in America, some remark of a Pullman porter, the effect upon Americans in Germany could be imagined. It is in such a light that Dr. Butler places himself to Germans in America by his utterance, which, however, is no more foolish than many comments of our public men on German conditions.

Theodore Roosevelt, who claims that he "took" Panama, and whom many will recall as having once been President of the United States and more recently a defendant in a libel suit, was wont to boast of the German strain in his blood. This was when he was seeking German-American votes, not being then so far above the hyphen. With the keen scent of a bloodhound for the trail of popularity, he has so far forgotten his German blood strain that a German Bull Moose political club in Brooklyn has felt constrained to remove his portraits from the club house walls and deposit them with force upon the nearest dump. The erstwhile praise of the Germans as citizens in which Roosevelt so freely indulges is heard no more in the land, to the mutual relief, happily be it said, of all parties concerned.

Many other examples might be given of such changes of attitude, but undoubtedly the most flagrant is that of Dr. Eliot, who has so gratuitously, not to say garrulously advanced with whole armfuls of invidious comparisons, in his self-appointed task of showing that Germany is only a moving picture show in the drama of the world.

Time was when Dr. Eliot thought differently, but now his conclusions, according to his numerous letters to the press and his published volume on the war, are very different. The following parallels will show how complete has been his reversal of form:

From an address by Prof. Eliot at the dinner of the German Publication Society, May 9, 1913, and from a book, "The Road Toward Peace," by Prof. Eliot, published March, 1915:

1913:

"The American pioneers in Germany during the first half of the nineteenth century brought back various knowledges, various skills, and many pregnant doctrines. The variety of knowledge and skill which could be procured at the German universities at that early day was something astounding to these American youths, something indescribably rich and various. With their own personal experience and gains they brought back also to America the structure of the modern university, then young in Germany and in America not yet conceived of. They had, moreover, absorbed that noble German policy of academic freedom which meant emancipation from traditions and prejudice, and from authority, whether governmental or ecclesiastical. They saw also how two great doctrines which had sprung from the German Protestant Reformation had been developed by Germans from seed then planted in Germany. The first was the doctrine of universal education, developed from the Protestant conception of individual responsibility; and the second was the great doctrine of civil liberty, liberty in industries, in society, in government, liberty with order under law. These two principles took their rise in Protestant Germany; and America has been the greatest beneficiary of that noble teaching."

1915:

"One of the most extraordinary phenomena in connection with this ferocious war is the unanimous opinion among German scholars, historians, statesmen and diplomats, and indeed throughout the educated classes, that—as was lately said to me in a letter from a German friend—"We Germans are just as free as you Americans are."

"They really believe that. This unanimous opinion is a complete demonstration of the effect of the autocratic government which has long existed in Germany on the spirit and temper of the German people as a whole.

"They do not know what political and social liberty is. They have no conception of such liberty as we enjoy. They know nothing at all about the liberty England has won through parliamentary government, through party government."

"The Germans are fond of mentioning their 'academic freedom,' the freedom of their learned men; but that is much exaggerated in German descriptions of their university life. The German universities are chiefly supported and ruled by the Government; and there are no free endowed institutions to compete with them. The whole world is deeply indebted in unnumbered ways to the German universities of the last hundred years; but for any vital teaching of civil and religious liberty one must go back to individual German teachers and preachers of an earlier time."

* * *

1913:

"These thousands have absorbed in Germany that splendid spirit of scientific research now developed in all fields of knowledge on the same method and in the same spirit. Scientific research has been learnt through practice in Germany by thousands of American students and teachers. It is impossible to describe or even to imagine what an immense intellectual gift this has been from Germany to America. It is, of course, true that America is indebted not only to Germany but also to other countries . . . but America is more indebted to Germany than to any other nation, because the range of German research has been wider and deeper than it has been in any other nation."

1915:

"A brief review of the sources of the important discoveries and inventions which have made the industries of the civilized world vastly more effective since 1830 than they ever were before will convince any impartial person that the means of improvement have come from the free countries, and not from the countries despotically governed."

"It is, of course, true that Germany has adopted, adapted and used with great skill all the inventions that have been mentioned, and especially in organizing and using her army and navy. She has also used them all in the remarkable development of her industries during the past fifty years; but she invented and brought into use none of them. . . . The great inventions in business organization have, of course, proceeded from the freer countries, and not from those despotically governed."

* * *

1913:

"The educational obligations of America to Germany are indeed wide and deep. They relate to literature, science, art, education and religion. . . . The pioneers from New England in the first half of the nineteenth century have been followed by a stream of American youth, going over to enlarge their experiences, to make new observations, to put in practice the instructive method of arriving at truth, and to learn to think profoundly and accurately in the German universities. That stream has flowed backward all over this country, fertilizing it with German thought and German methods."

1915:

"There is another field of human activity—the development of great pioneers in thinking and imagining—in which the Germans are accustomed to claim leadership; but that claim is without warrant. In the first place, German literature and philosophy are, like German industrial development, comparatively young. That they should become preeminent so soon was not to be expected. In the next place, the German race has not yet developed leaders of thought, in literature, philosophy, poetry, who can bear comparison with the supreme."

* * *

1913:

"There is another bond of union between Germany and America which may come some day to the stage of practical efficacy. To be sure, it is nothing but a sentiment of feeling; but sentiments often supply the motive-power for vigorous action. The Teutonic peoples set a higher value on truth in speech, thought and action than any other peoples. They all love truth; they seek it; they woo it. They respect the man who speaks and acts the truth even to his own injury. The English Bacon said of truth: 'It is the sovereign good of human nature.' That is what all the Teutonic peoples believe. They want to found their action on fact, not fancy; on the truth, the demonstrated truth, not on imaginations. I say that here is a fine bond of union, a real likeness of spirit, a community in devotion and worship among all the Teutonic peoples."

1915:

"Germany has developed and accepted the religion of valor and the dogma that might makes right. In so doing it has rejected with scorn the Christian teachings concerning humility and meekness, justice and mercy, brotherhood and love. The objects of its adoration have become strength, courage and ruthless will-power; let the weak perish; let the

gentle, meek and humble submit to the harsh and proud; let the shiftless and incapable die; the world is for the strong and the strongest shall be rulers. . . .

"The civilized world can now see where the new German morality—be efficient, be virile, be hard, be bloody, be rulers—would land it. . . . Germans do not know how free peoples regard the sanctity of contract, not only for business purposes but for political purposes, to say nothing of honorable obligation."

* * *

Pro-British American newspapers give space to Dr. Eliot's opinions, representing him as a typical and authoritative American. In the light of his own inconsistencies this adulation of a man evidently in his second childhood is not only misleading but dangerous.

Americans and American manufacturers are wagering heavily on the Allies winning the war. The "opinions" of Eliot and those of his stamp are highly dangerous in lending a certain authority to the propaganda of the Allies. A heavy responsibility will rest on them for the betrayal of America's sympathies. Their effort would make of America Germany's Judas Iscariot—the betrayal of a national friendship for forty pieces of ammunition silver.

Such is the character and manhood of so-called "Representative Americans." What may be expected of the average American of Anglo-Saxon descent?



"Uncle Samuels."

"It Pays to Be Neutral."

Passing Show (London).

This insolent cartoon from an English paper seeks to cast obloquy on the United States, whose supplying of ammunition is the only thing that saves the Allies. Do the English want the manufacturers of the United States to give them ammunition? No other moral can be drawn from the cartoon. It is typical English.

MANHOOD AND GOLD.

"Gold is good in its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold."

—Lincoln.

SHOOT THEM IN THE BACK!

Col. Roosevelt, according to the New York Herald, in a speech made before the citizen soldiers at the Plattsburg camp in referring to German-Americans declared: "Hyphenated Americans' will be shot in the back if they don't fight."

Chapter XI

SIDE LIGHTS

Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon Civilization

During the first month of the war there were 2,000,000 German volunteers who offered their services for the Fatherland, while in England men refused to join the army and even went on strike in order to handicap their government, thus proving the difference in real patriotism between the Teutonic and the Anglo-Saxon races.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN.

There are in the United States descendants of from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pure Germans, 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pure English, and 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 pure Irish. According to the U. S. census, 70 per cent. of the German immigrants, and less than 15 per cent. of the English immigrants, are naturalized citizens. Yet the country is "managed" practically exclusively by those who claim to be of the "superior" Anglo-Saxon race.

Germans have fought for America. Steuben, Von Kalb, Osterhaus, Custer (Köster), Schurz, Sigel and numerous others are high on the roll of fame, while 187,000 Germans fought for the Union in the Civil War. Their patriotism is now being lavishly rewarded by the hyphenated English-American press (our "big dailies"), President Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot and others of their stamp, by vituperation and abuse.

After the war is over, thousands of German-Americans will return to the land of their ancestors because they are disgusted with the administration of the United States, the President, together with the hyphenated Anglo-American press, classifying them practically without exception as second-class citizens, and applying epithets to their blood relatives such as "Huns," "barbarians," and "dirty beasts," while President Wilson among other things neglected and refused to see that American citizen papers issued to them by the Government be honored by England.

No doubt when they have left our shores they will continue to denounce the German-Americans, saying that they are glad that they left because becoming expatriated as citizens, they are, to say the least, "no good." Those hyphenated Anglo-Americans forgot altogether that the entire United States, with the exception of the Indian and negroes who were brought over as slaves by England, are and were all of them at one time expatriates.

German Wealth.

Wealth in Germany is more uniformly distributed than in any other country, although the families are larger and child labor does not exist. The average savings deposited in savings banks per capita (not per wage earner) of the whole population, in 1910, was in round numbers as follows: Germany, \$64; United States, \$46; France, \$28, and Great Britain but \$24. The war has proven that Germany possesses more cash than France or England.

According to the wealth statistics of the tenth census, 3 per cent. of the American people own 20 per cent. of the wealth, 9 per cent. own 51 per cent. of the wealth, while 88 per cent. of the people own but 29 per cent. of the wealth. This means that a small number of wealthy people in the United States, have prospered at the expense of the whole body of the State. In Germany, on the other hand, only 2 per cent. of the wealth is held by the rich, while 54 per cent. is held by the middle classes and 44 per cent. by the lower classes.

What Is "Militarism?"

The cost per capita for military expenses is as follows: United Kingdom, \$9.90, France, \$8, Germany, \$4.40, United States, \$3.30, Austria, \$2.04. Owing to Germany's greater efficiency and better educational system, she maintains a navy larger than that of the United States, and a standing army of 810,000 at an expense of but one dollar and ten cents per capita more than that of the United States with a standing army of 75,000. In addition the United States is burdened with a pension system involving expenditures of \$173,000,000, or more than 60 per cent. of the cost of Germany's whole military system.

President Wilson wants now a standing army of 1,250,000 men. In times of peace only 52 per cent. of all able-bodied

men in Germany serve in the army. They serve one, two or three years. In France practically every man serves three years in the army, while in Russia the service is five years.

According to the U. S. Governmental report, from 1900 to 1910 there deserted from the United States army 50,000 men, or 5,000 per year, yet every one is supposed to have entered the army voluntarily. What will happen when there is an army of 1,250,000 men, or fifteen times the size of the present organization?

German Efficiency.

In yield per acre of wheat Germany stands at the head of all nations, the ratio being about as follows: Russia, 4; United States, 8; France, 13; Austria, 14; and Germany, 20. In yield per acre of potatoes the ratio is United States, 54; Russia, 70; France, 74; Austria, 92, and Germany, 103.

In the twenty-five years from 1887 to 1912 Germany's exports and imports increased 214 per cent., Great Britain's 113 per cent., and those of the United States 173 per cent., and France's 98 per cent. Germany's aggregate turn-over increased from 1,561½ million dollars to 4,912 million dollars, and America's from 1,457¾ to 3,978 million dollars. In 1887 Germany's foreign trade was hardly any more than France's, but it is now more than twice as much, and it was hardly as much as Great Britain's, but is now about 85 per cent. of it.

The harbor of Hamburg is the second largest port in the world, clearing in 1912, \$2,000,000,000, but \$6,000,000 less than New York. Hamburg exceeds the three ports of London by 100 to 150 million dollars annually.

Municipal and Governmental ownership of other nations is copied after the Prussian or German system. In the art of city planning and city administration, the rest of the world is also following the Prussian or German methods.

The Governments of the different German states in 1911 received profits from their various business undertakings of \$282,749,225, which capitalized on a 4 per cent. basis, represents roughly \$7,000,000,000 worth of state-owned dividend yielding enterprises. Thirty-eight per cent. of all the Governmental financial requirements were met out of these earnings. Governmental ownership in America as a rule, is a financial failure because the copying of the German system is being placed in the wrong hands.

The German railroads are making 5¾ per cent., French roads show a general average of but 4 per cent., British roads, 3½ per cent., and American roads, 2¾ per cent.

The United States has spent more on a stretch of 205 miles of the Mississippi than the central government of Germany has expended for the improvement of the Rhine from Strasburg to the frontier of Holland, a distance of 355 miles. Yet on this section of the Rhine the total tonnage in 1908 was approximately 40,000,000 tons, as against less than 375,000 tons on the Mississippi.

There are 18,000 co-operative loan societies in Germany, 2,000 co-operative trade societies, 7,000 co-operative societies of a strictly agricultural nature, 2,500 co-operative stores, and some 2,000 other co-operative societies, or over 32,000 in all.

The most important societies are the co-operative loan societies which number more than 2,500,000 members, and have an annual turnover of more than 6,250 millions of dollars.

German agriculture is chiefly in the hands of peasant farmers and of farmers of the middle class. Of her 5,500,000 farmers, over three millions have farms of five acres or less, while some two millions have farms of from five to fifty acres. Some 275,000 own farms of from 50 to 250 acres, and only 25,000 have farms of over 250 acres in extent. Of the total acreage, the peasant farmers hold about 6 per cent., the next class 38 per cent., the farmers of from 50 to 250 acres 30 per cent., and the large estates 25 per cent.

German Science.

In the year 1910 there were issued throughout the world some 15,540 technical and scientific books, but 10,400 of these were issued in Germany, those of all English speaking nations aggregated 2,100, while in France 2,000 were published. This is merely a single index of the difference in scientific activity. It is sufficient to show, however, one of the causes of Germany's unexampled progress. Yet the Anglo-Saxon race claims leadership in technic and science.

The Marienfelde Zossen Railway near Berlin has shown speeds of electric locomotives up to 125 miles an hour, while the best in this country has been only 68. Railroads of other nations make even lower maximum speeds.

Gutenberg was the first to make use of movable type, Koenig invented the cylinder power press, while another German, Mergenthaler, in the United States, produced the linotype. The half-tone process and rotogravure, the latest printing improvements, are also German inventions.

Among the most notable of Germany's triumphs are those in the field of chemistry and physics, which she has in modern times almost wholly occupied. Other countries are trying very hard to copy Germany, but have met with failure due to lack of education.

The first long distance electric transmission system was constructed in 1891 between Laufen and Frankfort-on-the-Main, a distance of 45 miles, utilizing the water power of the Rhine for the operation of machinery and the supplying of light at the exhibition at Frankfort in that year. Other countries have copied this system.

Germany has a fleet of aeroplanes which hold the world's record in all kinds of flights, and in addition she has built many dirigibles, as invented by Zeppelin, Grosse, Parsefal, Schutte-Lanz; her fleets of these air vessels being the greatest in the world. Lilienthal, who died by a fall from his biplane propelled by a 2½ horse-power motor near Hamburg in 1896, is the inventor of aeroplanes. Wright brothers made their first flight with a power propelled biplane, copied after Lilienthal, at Kitty Hawk, December 17, 1903.

In automobiling the Daimler motor was the first in the field, and the American Selden patent so long contested was finally upset on this ground. Other nations too have copied the German invention.

The Diesel engine, which utilized crude oils and tar instead of the higher priced gasoline, has an efficiency three times that of other engines. It has been copied by other nations; even England uses this German engine for her war ships.

The incandescent lamp known as an invention of Edison is in reality the work of a German in his employ, who was unable to gain justice in American courts. The Tungsten lamp, masquerading in America under the name of Edison Mazda lamp, is also a German invention. The inventors received from the American buyers \$1,010,000 in cash and a large royalty for five patents.

German Culture.

Germany has been awarded more than twice as many Nobel Prizes as France, and 240 per cent. more than England, who proclaims herself the leader in science and culture.

Germany has over 150 houses in all in which grand operas are given during either part or all of the season. She has twenty-one conservatories conducted or subsidized by the Government, besides hundreds of private conservatories. Over fifty musical journals are published in Germany to nine in the United States. These figures are merely an index of the enormous difference in which Germans and the Anglo-Saxon race hold music, one of the greatest cultural influences at the command of mankind. The entire Anglo-Saxon race has produced not a single successful grand opera, yet it claims leadership in culture, refinement and education.

The illiterates of Russia are 61.7 per cent., Italy 31.3 per cent., Austria-Hungary 25.7 per cent., Belgium 10.2 per cent., United States 7.7 per cent., France 14 per cent., the United Kingdom of Great Britain 13.5 per cent., and Germany 1-20 of 1 per cent. above 10 years of age. In other words there are 270 times as many illiterates in Great Britain, 280 times as many in France, and one hundred and fifty-four times as many in the United States, 626 times as many in Italy, and 1,234 times as many in Russia as in Germany.

Old age pension and sickness insurance of all nations are being copied after the Prussian or German systems.

The U. S. report shows that of all the men enlisted in the American army, 19.7 per cent. have venereal diseases, those in the British army 7.6 per cent., French 3.5 per cent., and Prussian but 1.9 per cent. In other words, for one Prussian soldier there are 10 American and 4 British soldiers contaminated with venereal diseases. This is a striking example of Anglo-Saxon culture and cleanliness and the "Barbarian Prussian Militarism."

GERMAN MANNERS.

The Germans are frequently held up as bad mannered, by the English and the Anglo-Americans, but the eatings with the fingers of greasy salad, fried potatoes, corn, and even bacon; the spitting on floors, on sidewalks, in street cars and out of street car and house windows; the placing of dirty feet on seats and even tables; the smoking in the presence of ladies, and the holding of pipes between the teeth when addressed; the chewing of gum and tobacco in cow-like fashion, and drunkenness of women and drunkenness in general are not to be found in Germany. Neither can the praying for peace on Sunday while working double overtime the rest of the week in making ammunition to kill blood relatives and to enrich oneself in blood money so that the government may assert that "national prosperity" exists, happen in Germany.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CULTURE.

The manly art of football claimed 146 victims from 1901 to 1909, while 1,612 were seriously injured.

From 1903 to 1911 our boisterous way of celebrating Independence Day was the cause of 1,719 deaths and 37,410 injuries.

In 1910 the American railways killed 8,531 persons and injured 102,075, a total ranking with the great battles of history.

For the 20 years' period ending 1908, 29,293 persons were killed in mining industries, or 1,465 per year.

In 1910 hunting in America resulted in 113 deaths; in 1912 92 were killed.

While lynching is not an organized crime and while there are no habitual lynchers, its frequency over all parts of the country, principally in the southern states, where the Anglo-American race is dominant, show a primitive respect for law and order, to say the least. In recent years the ferocity of lynching has increased and burnings at the stake and unspeakable mutilations take place.

A table for the 16 years from 1884 to 1900 shows the number of lynchings to have been 2,516. Of these, 2,080 were in the southern states and 436 in the north. The proportion between blacks and whites was as two to one, 1,678 being negroes and 801 white men. Of the 2,516 lynched in the years mentioned 2,465 victims were men and 51 were women.

According to the American Prison Association's committee on criminal procedure (1912), homicidal crime in the United States has increased 450 per cent. since 1889, and the ratio of convictions is less than 10 per cent. In Germany the ratio of convictions is 95 per cent. Homicidal crime in the United States, according to the same authority, exceeds the total of that of any ten civilized nations outside of Russia. Nearly 30 persons are murdered every day in the United States, not including Alaska and the island dependencies. Not one out of four murderers is brought to trial, and out of 25 brought to trial only one receives a death sentence. Ten thousand homicide crimes are committed in the United States each year.

In 1900 there were in the United States 1,752,187 child bread winners from 10 to 15 years of age, or approximately one out of three children. The Wagner-Smith commission of the State of New York found that children of even only 4 to 5 years of age were at work in canning factories in the State.

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1915, the number of fatal accidents was 612. Every thirteen hours some one is killed in the streets of New York City.

Legislatures in many states have given sanction to a fiendish and monstrous barbarity, the "sterilization" of certain classes of convicts, which act is of such shameful and horrible nature that it is inconceivable to really civilized men how such laws could have received consideration at all, much less being put in force by legislatures of white men.

The foregoing facts are a few striking examples of the differences between the Teutonic and the Anglo-Saxon civilization. While the German government is being violently assailed on all sides at the instigation of English interests, the truth is that no government in a single generation has ever done so much for the general welfare and progress of its citizens as has the German government. In accomplishing these great results for its own citizens it has not only done them an inestimable service, but has done a great work for the rest of the world, so that it may be said that the German government has been the greatest single instrument for the world's good that has ever existed.

ADVICE TO ANGLO-MANIACS.

"You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

—Lincoln.

THE PROFESSOR-PRESIDENT.

President Wilson, past-professor of English History, in an address delivered November 4, 1915, before the Manhattan Club, New York, clearly proved again his pro-English policy when he thought it advisable to attack in a most cowardly manner those millions of American citizens who hold sympathy for their relatives in Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, evidently ignoring the fact that there are at least two main classes of "Hyphenated Americans," one class favoring the Teutons and the other the Anglo-Saxons. President Wilson, no doubt well versed in English history, purposely ignored the bloody milestones in the Anglo-Saxon history; however, contrary to expectation, he stated that "America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend(?) of the nations of the world."

If anyone caused the breach between American citizens of the different nationalities and the classification of "Hyphenated-Americans," it is directly due to President Wilson and his policy, for there is no man in the United States to whom the title of "Hyphenated American" more justly fits than President Woodrow Wilson.

He insists upon the inhuman rights of manufacturing and selling ammunition, which not only prolongs the war, but killing and maiming additional millions of human beings not only on the Teutonic side, but to a large proportion on the side of the Allies (the ratio is 1 to 2½). England today is practically bankrupt, so is France and Russia, while with Mr. Wilson's sanction, American manufacturing concerns enrich themselves with this blood money.

In the New York Evening Sun of October 6th, commenting editorially upon Mr. Bryan, who disagrees with President Wilson's pro-British and anti-German policy, it is stated:

"Among honorable citizens who love fair play and put country above personal ambition and individual passion, Mr. Bryan's crooked, foolish and non-American conduct will raise up supporters for the President."

How many new supporters President Wilson received at the recent elections is evident; for due to his stupid policy, his candidates were defeated in several states throughout the country.

All the above quoted efforts are made by "neutral" and "patriotic" Americans in order to uphold the "ideals" of English culture, as recorded in the chapter, "The Spreading of English Culture."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen has not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice; and

Whereas, In this, as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; and

Whereas, It is the special wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth of October next, a day of prayer and supplications and do request all God-fearing persons to report on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where man can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our willfulness and many errors, and lead us in the path of obedience to place of vision and thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN 1913 AND 1914.

On August 27, 1913, President Wilson, addressing Congress regarding the attitude of the United States toward the two combating Governments in Mexico, declared that the forbidding of the exportation of arms and ammunition of war of any kind from the United States to any part of Mexico was to "follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality," and he deemed it his duty "to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border." The President continued, "We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest."

In 1913 it was in accordance with "the best practice of nations," whereas in 1914 it was the best Wilson's practice to suit England and her allies only.

That our President has worked in practically every instance in favor of England to the disadvantage of Germany is an undeniable fact, and even admitted by the most fanatic Anglomaniacs.

As President of the United States he even insisted that Americans had a "perfect right" to establish new plants for the manufacture of ammunition in order to help the Allies carry on the bloody murderous war.

Surely, here is where our noble Professor-President, ordering a prayer day, and using seven times the word "humanity" in a note to Germany, who sank an enemy's ship with American ammunition, justly earned the title, "Humanity Wilson," and due to him chiefly the entire country has to bear the shame of being called the world over "Neutral Americans" a lasting stigma on a par with "Perfidious Albion."

"HUMANITY," LIKE CHARITY, BEGINS AT HOME.

Whenever a German or German-American does wrong the Anglomaniac and our "Big Dailies" point out that he is of German descent. However, seldom, if ever, is there being pointed out that the lynchers throughout the various states of the country are exclusively "Americans," that is, Americans of the Anglo-Saxon race. They break open the jail, drive the victim through the streets and either hang him or her on a tree and then riddle the body with bullets or burn the victim alive at a stake, while the "gentlemen" and "ladies" and their gentle offsprings watch the victim dying a slow death and after the blood-thirsty deed is over charred bones of the victim are taken home—as souvenirs. Harsh, gruesome acts, as a rule, are never committed by German-Americans who would not think of it to subject a dog to such inhumane criminal treatment, they have a higher respect for themselves and the law.

Sixteen negroes have recently been lynched within four weeks in a single state, of Georgia, six of which lynchings occurred on one single evening.

Who said "Humanity?"

THOSE LIES ABOUT EMBARGOES.

President Wilson and the Anglo-maniacs argue that it would be unneutral to place any embargo on ammunition after the war started. The United States, however, exercised its rights in a similar manner under similar conditions on various occasions. For instance:

1. On March 26, 1794, Congress provided for an embargo of 30 days.

2. On April 17, 1794, this embargo was extended by Congress to May 25, 1794.

3. On May 22, 1794, the exportation of munitions of war prohibited by Congress for the period of one year.

4. In 1807 a general embargo was instituted by

5. On April 6, 1812, a general embargo was provided for by Congress.

6. On April 22, 1898, the exportation of coal and arms was prohibited by act of Congress.

7. In 1905 President Roosevelt issued a proclamation under the above-mentioned Act forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war to the Dominican Republic.

8. On March 14, 1912, Congress provided for an embargo on the exportation of arms, etc., to any American country where revolutionary conditions exist, and on the same day President Taft placed an embargo against Mexico.

9. In 1913 and 1915 President Wilson placed an embargo on arms, etc., to Mexico while the Mexican war was in progress.

10. In 1898 the German Government prevented the shipment of arms, etc., to Spain.

11. Since the beginning of the present war practically all of the neutral States of Europe have placed embargoes upon the exportation of arms and other munitions of war.

"SETTLING" THE MAP OF EUROPE.

First Lord of British Admiralty Hon. Mr. Churchill September 2, 1914, stated:

"We want this war to settle the map of Europe and national lines, according to the true wishes of the people who dwell in the disputed areas.

"Let us make an end of it now. Let us have a fair and national adjustment of European boundaries. Let us war against the principles of one set of Europeans holding down by force and conquest against their wills another section. Let us reach a final and simple solution and let us fortify and confirm the settlement by a law of nations which even the most audacious have been taught to respect."

VICTORY OVERDUE.

The "New York Times" of September 25, 1914, under a headline "Wars Worst Done, Says Churchill," quotes a statement of England's First Lord of Admiralty to the London correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" of Rome, stating:

"What is there, for instance, that we could do that we are not doing now? . . . We are moving scores of thousands of men across all the oceans of the world. OUR SUBMARINES ARE BLOCKADING THE VERY THROAT OF THE ELBE.

"We always regarded the first month of the war as our most difficult and critical month from the naval point of view, and we have nothing to complain of the way that month has gone.

"We are confident in England about winning the war. 'I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN LOOKING TO THE SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH MONTHS OF THE WAR TO PRODUCE THE GREAT DECISION, but the extraordinary gallantry of the French army and the immense power which Russia has so quickly exerted, the plot and energy of Serbia combined with the Austrian smash-up have created at the end of the second month a situation which we might have been well content with at the end of the seventh or eighth.'"

ANOTHER EMPTY BOAST.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of Admiralty, in an interview with Hughes Leroux, editor of "The Matin," Paris, February 2, 1915:

"In the days when you and we fought each other, our most important victories ever brought are scarcely comparable with that which we enjoy today, even after Trafalgar we know nothing like it.

"Germany will continue to receive a small quantity of that whereof she has considerable need, but while you and we breathe freely, thanks to the sea we have kept and can keep open. Germany is like a man troubled with a heavy gag. YOU KNOW THE EFFECT OF SUCH A GAG AND WHEN ACTION IS NECESSARY. The effect wears out the heart and Germany knows it. This pressure shall not be released until you of France and even your ally, Russia, should desire to withdraw from the struggle, which is inconceivable, we, England, would carry on the war to the bitter end."

This bombastic statement was made February 2, 1915, while just three days later the proud Lusitania had to hide behind the Stars and Stripes in order to escape attack by the German pursuers.

CHURCHILL'S ENCOURAGING POSITION.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of Admiralty, in a letter to the Mayor of Scarborough:

"We wait with patience the opportunity that will surely come. But, viewed in its larger aspect, the incident is one of the most instructive and encouraging that has happened in the war. Nothing shows more plainly the effectiveness of the British naval pressure than the frenzy of hatred aroused against us in the breast of the enemy."

"Whatever feats of arms the German Navy may hereafter perform, the stigma of 'baby killers' of Scarborough will brand its officers while sailors sail the sea."

This statement was made after the German raid upon the fortified sea town of Scarborough and Hartlepool, December 16, 1914. England originally claimed that the mounted cannons at Scarborough had damaged and sunk some German cruisers; however, at a later date she changed her mind, as usual, in the endeavor to create sympathy. The German Admiralty claimed that German ships received but slight damage.

GREAT BRITAIN HIDES BEHIND AMERICAN FLAG.

Just three days after, England's First Lord of Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, made another bombastic speech, this time in Paris, declaring that "for the first time in the history of the British Empire all seven seas were absolutely controlled by England. Proud Albion had to swallow its own words. The flag of the Lusitania had to be lowered so that the Englishmen could hide behind the American flag.

AND THE "RATS" CAME OUT.

The day after, England's First Lord of Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, declared in his speech at the London Opera House, September 21, 1914:

"If it need be, the rats would be dug out of their holes."

One little German rat, U-9, sank, within less than an hour, the Cressy, Aboukir and the Hogue, three of Great Britain's 12,000-ton cruisers, with a loss of more than 1,500 men. The value of these cruisers aggregated some \$18,000,000, manned with some 2,200 men and boys of 15 years of age, while the little rat with less than 30 men had a value of less than half a million dollars; yet, contrary to the statement of the English Admiralty, it returned safe to its base.

The "Globe," London, of September 22, commenting upon the same, stated:

"This disaster will arouse the British fleet to action as nothing else could have done, and the success of this submarine attack may yet prove the death knell of the German navy."

"THE SHORTEST WAY TO PEACE."

Premier Asquith: "This and the earlier retirement from Suvla Bay, also accomplished without loss of life, are without parallel in military and naval history."

The Times (London): "We doubt if a precedent of such an achievement can be found in the annals of war."

The actual fact is, that when the Allies "retired" after a two days' bombardment and a final bayonet assault by the Turks instead of having "but one man wounded" as officially claimed by the British Government, the Allies left behind in addition to numerous dead and wounded and other prisoners many guns, ammunition and other supplies of a value of more than \$16,000,000. This, together with the 200,000 men and numerous battleships and transports previously lost, is truly "without parallel in military and naval history."

At the outbreak of the conflict:

Premier Asquith: "Turkey committed suicide."

Winston Churchill: "Through the Dardanelles leads the shortest way to peace."

"INNOCENCE ABROAD."

England's bombastic boast at the outbreak of the war was, that she would send a "punitive expedition" to Germany and so bring Germany to her knees and then dismember the empire.

Evidently she had a swell opinion of her army's and navy's efficiency as well as of the patriotic spirit of her countrymen.

THE ANGLO-SAXON DREAM AND AMERICAN NIGHTMARE.

"Let men say what they will, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon and greet again the reunited state—THE BRITISH AMERICAN UNION."

—Andrew Carnegie in North American Review, June, 1893.

WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE THE LAUGH.

The Anglo-maniacs for years claimed a German is unable to undertake any important undertaking independently. This insinuation has been disproven time and again, while the war brought home forcibly to the humiliation and chagrin of every patriotic(?) Englishman and Anglo-maniac in America, especially examples of individual prowess on the part of Germans, such as the performances of Weddigen, Muecke, von Mueller, Berg, Immelmann, Boelke, Thierichens and Thierfelder, which will remind them for years to come of U-boats, aeroplanes, the Emden, Eitel Friedrich, Kronprinz Wilhelm and H. M. S. Appam (a British ship). The tremendous success of the individual German in the battlefields, acting independently, has not been made public by our "Big Dailies." Such undertakings, however, when they will become known, will also surprise the venomous Anglo-maniacs.

"MIGHT IS RIGHT."

"What are marine laws to us? Why write a mass of verbiage relating to seizures of vessels and the material loss sustained? America is piling up her heap of dollars, growing enormously rich upon this European war. . . .

"America says that she claims that her non-contraband trade with Germany is exempt from British interference. Away with such a claim! America experts know perfectly well that to lay down rules is merely to hamper us.

"Let all neutrals be plainly told that we shall do anything we choose in the effort to cripple the enemy.

"We command the sea, and that command will in the end decide the issue whatever setbacks are before us, why then waste that power by trifling in the interests of neutral trade. With such a war as this neutrals cannot reasonably expect to go about their business without interference, they may be thankful that they are spared the burden of war and that, in spite of interferences, they are heaping up riches."

(The Editor, *Nautical Magazine*, London, January, 1916.)

ENGLAND DROVE BELGIUM INTO THE WAR.

England did in China and Greece and also during the Boer war in Portuguese East Africa the very thing which Germany did in Belgium and for which it is claimed England went to war against Germany as the champion of small nations.

England's intention to violate the "neutrality" of Belgium before Germany could do it has been proven unquestionably by the documents found at Brussels.

A document of 1912 anent the Morocco crisis reads: "At the time of the recent events the British government would have immediately effected a disembarkment in Belgium, even if we (Belgium) had not asked for assistance." Further: "Since we (the Belgians) were not able to prevent the Germans from passing through our country, England would have landed her troops in Belgium under all circumstances."

Lord Roberts in the *British Review* of August, 1913, just a year before the outbreak of the present war, in appealing for a universal conscription system in England, and referring to an incident in 1911, stated:

"Our expeditionary force was held in equal (as the navy) readiness instantly to embark for Flanders to do its share in maintaining the balance of power in Europe."

In other words, the English army was ready to land in Belgium without waiting for a German breach of Belgium "neutrality."

MISS CAVELL AND EMMA DUENSING.

According to the Belgian government report of Aug. 20, 1914, Julia van Wauterghem of Brussels was convicted for espionage and shot by the order of the Belgian authorities at Louvain on Aug. 18, 1914. Just prior to the execution of Miss Cavell, the English spy in Belgium, by the Germans, France executed by shooting two German women for similar deeds, espionage and treason. England circulated the world over within two days two different stories as regards the shooting of Miss Cavell: First, that a Prussian officer shot with a revolver the woman who fell to the ground unconscious on her way to the execution stand; second, the more perfidious story, that the German soldiers deliberately aimed low, at Miss Cavell's limbs, thus causing her to fall unconscious to the ground, whereupon an officer stepped forward with a revolver and finished the execution.

These contradicting stories have been proven since to be malicious English lies; they were reported in all the "big dailies," and Anglomaniacs and men like Roosevelt took them evidently for true stories. Roosevelt thus continued in the besmirching process of the Germans and their blood relatives, the German-Americans.

England circulated these lies just at the time when she was landing at Saloniki; it being done unquestionably to detract attention of her doings in Greece.

Nothing was said by the Anglo-maniacs about the two German and the Belgian woman; neither was there said anything by them of Emma Duensing, the American nurse who met her death through the refusal of England to permit American Red Cross supplies to be sent to Germany.

The French court at Luneville condemned Margaret Schmidt to the death penalty—and executed the woman, while Susana Reynal was done to death by the French military authority one hour after the trial, without even an opportunity to prepare for death—an opportunity no murderer the world over is deprived of.

Where was the protesting voice of the Anglo-maniacs?

THE NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS.

The New York Times of January 9, 1916, published the following report:

"The American Association of Commerce and Trade, embracing the American business colony of Berlin, today sent a wireless appeal to Secretary of State Lansing and leading Congressmen at Washington praying for action to assist Americans representing American firms here, whose business is paralyzed by British interference with commerce. The message says in part:

"Long-established leading American citizens handling non-contraband American goods are facing ruin owing to their inability to obtain merchandise. Immediate action is necessary."

"It is pointed out that British measures in many cases assist instead of harming Germany, since the stoppage of imports such as unwarlike articles, including typewriters, locks, carpet sweepers, and photographic films, merely leaves the field entirely in the hands of German competitors."

On another page under the heading: "Attacks America as Coward-Bully," we find Senator George Earle Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs declaring that Great Britain must be brought to book for destroying American commerce. He said:

"Great Britain has destroyed the commerce of the United States so far as neutral trading is concerned. Not only that—she has seen fit to do what no other nation ever dared to do; she has seized the mails going to and from this and other neutral countries in violation of all treaties."

On the editorial page of the same issue Dr. Charles W. Eliot states:

"The American people know that for such freedom of the seas as has thus far existed, the commercial world is chiefly indebted to the liberal policy of the British Empire."

Editorially commenting on Dr. Eliot's statement the Times says: "His vision is perfectly clear and he writes as a patriot."

Dr. Eliot, since the outbreak of the war, has shown himself a noble type of American patriot. Dr. Eliot ought to be made an honorable member of Col. Roosevelt's Ananias Club.

BRITISH AND GERMAN MANHOOD.

The brutality of the British character, so amply recorded in the history of the British empire, is again being demonstrated during this present war.

Skipper William Martin of the British trawler "King Stephen" refused to save the wrecked and half starved crew clinging to a half submerged German airship in the ocean. The crew subsequently perished.

The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Winnington-Tinngam, speaking at Stoke Newington, approved this dastardly action, saying, according to the New York Times: "We ought to stand by the skipper."

The excuse given by this typically inhuman English skipper was that the crew of the airship outnumbered the crew of the trawler and therefore he was afraid of them. (He was afraid of the drowning Germans.)

To comprehend the British and the German character it is necessary to point out that a German crew of 22 escorted on the Appam across the ocean 375 Britishers—429 passengers all told, including armed British officers—while the airship crew consisted of 30 and the crew of the trawler of 9 men, which easily could have taken the arms from the German crew if the latter were armed. A single German submarine mate sailed a captured cotton ship into Bremen with four armed English soldiers and an officer stowed away among the bales in the hold.

The "Baralong" case is a terrible indictment of British brutality. A German submarine while permitting the crew of a British mule transport ship to embark in boats preliminary to torpedoing the transport, was surprised by the H. M. S. "Baralong" under the command of its British captain, William McBride, the submarine was sunk and its defenseless crew killed. The "Baralong" was falsely flying the American flag. This atrocity was committed by English marines led by English regular officers. Several Americans who witnessed this cowardly massacre state that the captain of the "Baralong" gave the command: "'Come on, boys! Let us shoot those wounded devils in the water,' and it ended in a drunken orgy with officers and men debating the slaughter."

After the German Government made protest another cowardly attempt was made by the Anglo-maniac press, including the New York Times, to shift the murder upon the shoulders of the Americans on the mule transport this high-sea crime of the English.

"GERMAN MIND" vs. "AMERICAN MIND"

The "German Mind" has been abused time and again by the Anglo-American press and the Anglo-maniacs in general, and the American mind has been praised as an example of an ideal mind. The following quotations will show that what is supposed to be the American mind and its public expression is nothing but the reflex of a sinister propaganda, cleverly directed from Downing Street.

ENGLAND'S ALLIES IN THE UNITED STATES

"The debt that England owes the newspaper world of America cannot be estimated. The editors of the best journals have been fearless and very shrewd champions of the Allies' cause. It is these editors who have made the German monster a reality to the American people, and this quietly and with most deadly logic. **We have no better Allies in America than the editors of the great papers**"

(London "Chronicle," October 21, 1914.)

THE POLICY BETRAYS THE PAPER'S OWNERSHIP

"The syndicate of which I am the head owns or controls eighteen very successful American papers in your leading cities. We find the American service they send us very satisfactory and we, of course, furnish them with our great European service. As you see, I am not here on pleasure only, but on business."

—Lord Northcliffe to J. P. O'Mahoney, Editor of "The Indiana Catholic and Record," April, 1910.

OUR "INDEPENDENT" PRESS

"There is no such thing in America as an Independent press, unless it is in the country towns. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare express an honest opinion. If you express it you know before hand that it would never appear in print. I'm paid \$150.00 per week for **keeping my honest opinions out of the paper** I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should permit honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, before twenty-four hours my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be out on the street hunting for another job. **The business of the New York journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to villify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon and to sell his country and race for his daily bread, or, for what is about the same thing, his salary.** You know this and I know it; and what foolery to be toasting an 'Independent Press.' We are tools and the vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping-jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talents, our lives, our possibilities, all are the property of other men. **We are intellectual prostitutes.**"

—Mr. John Swinton, a life-long newspaper man, in response to an address, "The Independent Press," before the New York Press Association. (Lester F. Ward's "Pure Sociology," 1911.)

PITY THE JINGO EDITOR

"I pity from my soul the unhappy man,
Compelled by want to prostitute his pen,
Who must, like politicians, either strive or plead,
And follow, right or wrong, where the guineas lead."

—Senator James K. Vardaman (Miss.) in his speech before Congress on the question of Armed Merchantmen. (Congressional Record, March 4, 1916.)

Appendix

The Metropolitan Press and the European War

The First Month of War Lies

By Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

(Mr. O'Leary, a prominent lawyer of New York City, and President of the American Truth Society, in March, 1915, at Carnegie Hall, New York, delivered a very interesting lecture entitled "The Metropolitan Press and the European War," showing by means of lantern slides what may be described as an organized English campaign, or rather imitation, for the moulding of public opinion in America. The complete lecture of Mr. O'Leary is not produced. The following, however, is a resume of the introduction of the lecture and the wonderful newspaper stories of the first month of war.)

BEFORE proceeding with the slides which I have selected for your information this evening, I wish to indulge in a few pertinent observations and to quote for you a few expressions of opinion from some of our New York papers. I am going to deal with the New York papers because they are considered the largest papers in the country (of course they will admit that modest distinction). The press outside of New York always has its ear to the ground listening to what the press of New York has to say. I don't mean to say the outside press always agrees with our local press. I am going to prove to you tonight that the press of the city of New York is a villainously corrupt institution; that it is a cheap vulgar liar; that it has no mind of its own; that it is a British institution organized and existing for the sole purpose of denationalizing and demoralizing the people and public opinion of the United States of America. Certainly such an institution should cease to exist among a free people. Some remedy should be provided from some source to take the people of this country from its clutches. The people as yet have done nothing. The press seems to have so many of them chloroformed, but I believe that if all the people could be properly informed upon the subject that they would rise en masse and demand a reform in the conditions which have permitted such an institution to exist. The American people are a decent people. They are as good today as ever they were, but we can't expect them to know that which has been kept from their minds by suppression of news.

American ideals are first and foremost truth and justice. The object of all American family training, of all American education, of all American religious training, is to develop truth. A liar, no matter how highly educated or pretentious, is a moral monstrosity. Can any American statesman estimate the damage which has been done to the moral fibre of the American people by these newspapers in recklessly and deliberately printing gross lies about the war in Europe?

Every American citizen who has formed his conclusions about the war in Europe upon the facts published in these lying papers, has been hoodwinked and deceived, and his opinions, no matter how highly he values them, are as false as the calumnies and lies which created them.

In order to indicate to you that the lies to which I have adverted and which I will show later, are the kind of news that these papers desire I will now quote a few excerpts from newspaper editorials. It may be offered as a defence by some of these papers, that they are helpless in the matter; that they are compelled to print the news which they receive. This is a very weak and insufficient answer. This is a free country, and these newspapers don't have to buy this news if they don't want to. The Evening Post in New York City, although it is concededly a pro-English organ, does not stultify itself by printing the trash found in these other sheets. If one does not like a particular article he does not have to buy it.

The New York Tribune on September 22d, 1914, published editorially the following:

"The destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims puts Germany again on the defensive as an exponent of the spirit of savagery in war. The ruin of the beautiful monument of medieval art is a piece of vandalism which reduces German military methods to the level of those of the Goths and Huns." Of course the Tribune did not know that the renowned architecture of the Cathedral is Gothic. These poor fellows don't read. They just write. Their minds run only one way—always flowing outwardly—never absorbing inwardly.

The New York Herald expressed itself very impartially and moderately at the outset when it referred to the war as "The greatest war of all times, a just war provoked by intolerable military despotism" (referring to Germany).

The Herald also referred to German-Americans who deplored such unneutral statements as follows:

"When the few Germans in this country engaged in super-heated criticism of American newspapers, take time to cool off, they will realize the comfort Americans enjoy in a free and untrammelled press that is printing the news from both sides."

What consummate hypocrisy!

This is a characteristic attitude of the New York press toward Americans who have justly remonstrated against the unfair attitude of the American press. Professor Eliot and a few others of his kind have been constantly urging the United States to join the Allies, yet it has never occurred to the papers to call Prof. Eliot a hyphenated American, or to suggest that he is unneutral. That is the whole trouble with the press. If you are in sympathy with Great Britain, if you so express yourself, you are entirely neutral and a good American, but if you are in favor of real neutrality, or in sympathy with Germany, you are a hyphenated American and unneutral. Was any assertion ever more ridiculous or false?

The New York World has left no doubt as to where its sympathies lie. It, too, said editorially, August 1:

"In Berlin there is a brilliant, talented, ambitious manipulator, who is German Emperor by grace of the genius of Bismarck, Moltke and Roon—only the one in Berlin has more than mediocre ability."

"The Kaiser plugs Europe into the most devastating conflict known to human history. Autocracy has had its way. Having begun the war, German autocracy now finds itself isolated. In this war they have no sympathizers even amongst neutrals. The enlightened opinion of the world has turned against the two Kaisers."

"Germany has run amuck. There is no other explanation of the Kaiser's policy in forcing a General European war. Fortunate it is that Great Britain is compelled to cast her sword into the balance without further loss of time. Either German autocracy must be crushed, or European democracy must be obliterated. If the forces that the Kaiser has loosed are victorious, the map of European republicanism may as well be rolled up and the American people prepared to make the last stand for democracy. Belgium, Holland and Denmark will fall successively into the maw of German imperialism. The mailed fist of the conqueror will make ready to strike the final blow at democracy in the new world. Wantonly and deliberately the Kaiser has plunged his sword into the heart of civilization. The whole world is paying the penalty of his madness, neutrals as well as belligerents. The final reckoning that must be paid for this maniacal onslaught of German autocracy defies calculation. The human imagination is staggered as it faces the inevitable consequences of this supreme achievement of paranoia. But there can be only one answer to the Kaiser's challenge to Europe—a German autocracy has made itself the enemy of mankind."

The World would have been more accurate had it said "New York World" instead of "mankind."

The New York Times claims to be a very respectable newspaper. It has a slogan which says "All the news that's fit to print." But it might be added "All the news that's fit to print is thrown in the waste-paper basket."

The Times recently offered Germany "Peace with freedom" if it would only stop fighting and surrender to England. The editorial was approved in France, England and Russia, and the Times quoted their approval with considerable pride. "Well done, my good and faithful servant," say the directors of the Times.

Among the other things which the Times said editorially are the following (August 2nd):

"The war speech of the German Emperor from the window of his palace was a piece of pompous humbug."

This same criticism might be very well made of the editorial offer by the Times to Germany, "Peace with freedom." German freedom will never be taken from Germany by the New York Times. What the New York Times has not the power to give it has not the power to take away. The sword in Europe is mightier than the poisoned pen of U. S. A.

Again the Times said editorially, "Germany's invasion of Belgium is aggression pure and simple."

Well, so was the London Times invasion of the United States when Adolph S. Ochs undertook to represent Lord Northcliffe, a British newspaper owner.

Then again the Times said (Aug. 9): "Why should Germans who have sought homes in this Republic resent American criticism?" This is some more "Pompous humbug." The Times can be well answered by the German-Americans that the blood of DeKalb and Herkheimer gave them a claim to our soil." Mr. Ochs knows why he came here—for different reasons perhaps than the Jews of Russia.

The Times also said: "We know that Germans came to this country to escape the dreadful burden of German military service."

This is an infamous libel upon the German-American. In other words, the German came here because he was unpatriotic to his own fatherland. The unanimity of the German in the present conflict gives the lie to that statement. The fact that German immigration has fallen off during the last twenty-five years also disapproves it. The German came here for the same reason that Von Steuben, Pretorius, Muhlenburg, DeKalb and Herkheimer came here, seeking liberty, seeking democracy, aiming to establish and maintain it, for better reasons perhaps than the Pilgrims came here, for the same reason Ochs came here and the fact that over two hundred thousand of them offered their lives to the cause of union and liberty during the civil war is convincing evidence that military service has no terrors for them. If they came to avoid military service, they jumped right into it. It does not seem reasonable that a people who came to our country to avoid military service would enter it with such patriotic enthusiasm. Like all the Times hateful statements, this one was particularly vicious and false.

The New York Sun is supposed to be a very conservative paper, but I will show in a few minutes that it is one of the most reckless liars of all the New York papers. The Sun (Feb. 16, 1915) commenting upon Germany's submarine blockade, speculating upon the sinking of an American ship by a German submarine, said:

"The German commander who should commit such an act of folly would be headed straight for suicide in the good old German way."

What an unnecessary and gratuitous insult to Americans of German origin!

The Sun also referred to the recent German note as "a thesis conceived and framed in bedlam."

I will state here that I believe the Sun is sub-edited by an Englishman and he writes many of the war editorials. A study of the language used—the mannerisms—prove that an Englishman writes some of them.

Now we have the first slide.

"FRENCH AEROPLANE RAMS GERMAN BALLOON 26 DEAD."

This is an article which appeared in the World on the 2nd of August. The object of this lie is plain. It was to excite admiration in the hearts of the American people for the French hero who would give his life in order that a Zeppelin might be destroyed. You will observe the report comes from London. Note its psychology. The English mind that conceived this lie knew that the American people were hero worshippers more or less, and he decided to strike us where we were weak.

Practically all the New York papers published this lie, and I have no doubt that the papers throughout the whole country were equally victimized. The German government officially denied the truth of this statement emanating from London.

You must not consider these slides tonight as an entertainment in any sense. I know they are funny. They illustrate a dreadful evil in the body politic. We now have the authentic facts of the war, and we are now in an excellent position to stand upon the high vantage ground of truth and look down into the dark valley of falsehood and observe the Satanic hosts of a putrid press snarling and hissing like so many demons as they slip about in the mucky slime of race hatred; of abject subservience to England; money lust; trembling under the light of heaven's truth which now shines so lustroously upon them.

"GERMANS INVADE HOLLAND."

This headline (New York World) was a deliberate falsehood, having for its object the creation of prejudice against Germany, due to an invasion of Holland, a friendly nation, without just cause. Is it just to create prejudice by falsehoods?

The next lie of importance was the report of the capture of the Goeben and Breslau and the sinking of the

Panther. On August 5th, the New York Herald published the account, giving pictures of the unfortunate cruisers. The pictures were published to carry further conviction to the minds of the readers; to emphasize the lie.

The New York Tribune no doubt was also delighted with this news, and gave it great prominence.

GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK BY FLEET PARIS HEARS.

So did the conservative and truthful Sun. The Sun boasts very proudly that "If you see it in the Sun it is so." We have our doubts now about the seriousness of this boast. There was a time when if we did read it in the Sun it was so, but not so now.

In fact all the newspapers printed this lie and gave it great prominence. Then, later, they were compelled to raise the ships, repair them and permit them to escape into the Dardanelles, where they are now making things rather interesting for Russia.

"KAISER'S ARMY MEETS DEFEAT IN BELGIUM."

The "World."

Now, we come to the opening engagement of the war, the attack upon Liege. It has been officially stated by Germany that the attacking force was smaller than the defending force. It was contended by our newspaper experts that it would take months for the Germans to capture these forts, so confident were they in the ability of the French engineers who had aided in their construction; yet, strange to say, they were captured in less than four days, in one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of the world. In the attack, Germany sprung her first great surprise of the war, the now famous 42-centimeter gun. The newspapers never expected this. For some reason or other, Germany did not take the American press into its confidence, and of course they gave credence to the English, Belgian and French reports.

The Germans have used very bad judgment in handling our press during the war, in not informing them of their plans before they executed them, in accordance with the American custom. Yet they have given newspaper correspondents and military attaches more latitude than the Allies, as appears from this slide I have taken from the New York Globe.

These headlines mark the beginning of that campaign for "little Belgium," whose people have been described as the most courageous fighters the world has ever known; yet the German official report states that their resistance at Liege was not commensurate to their numbers, ordnance, or strength of their fortifications.

Now watch the sensational and lying headlines.

"GERMANS LOSE THOUSANDS IN BELGIUM."

The "World."

"BELGIANS OVERWHELM THE GERMANS." "ATTACKING LIEGE."

The "Herald," Aug. 7th.

AND

"KAISER SHOT 100 SOCIALISTS, AMONG THEM THE SOCIALIST LEADER, HERR LIEBKNECHT."

Another whopper!

"GERMANS LOSE 25,000 MEN AT LIEGE." "ASK FOR ARMISTICE TO BURY THE DEAD."

The "Herald," Aug. 8th.

"KAISER'S FORCES ADMIT LOSS OF 25,000 BEFORE LIEGE."

The "Sun," Aug. 8th.

Such are the spots which the war has cast on the Sun.

"BELGIANS FORCE MANY GERMANS TO SURRENDER, LONDON HEARS."

The "Herald," Aug. 9th.

Now we come to the truth, and I want you to observe how it was treated by our press. Liege fell August 8th. The Herald: "LIEGE HAS FALLEN, KAISER HEARS." "BERLIN HEARS A REPORT THAT LIEGE HAS FALLEN."

Note the clauses of doubt, "KAISER HEARS" and "BERLIN HEARS," which have been added to the truth. Contrast this with the positive affirmation with which false reports favorable to the Allies have been stated. Is it American to add clauses of doubt to the truth, and clothe falsehood with the dignity of truth? Such enterprise is not American. It is English. That it has been done is a great point of proof that England controls our press.

"CITY OF LIEGE HAS FALLEN, BERLIN HEARS."

The "Tribune," Aug. 9th.

The Tribune also doubts the authenticity and truth of this report.

"KAISER SAID TO HAVE PROCLAIMED VICTORY AT LIEGE."

The "Sun," Aug. 9th.

The Sun also has its doubts.

You have here an opportunity of comparing the way that the Sun treats the news of the Allies and the Germans. Although the capture of Liege was a momentous matter of news, it was placed third in the headlines. Looking over the page you will observe the positive headline.

"FRENCH TROOPS INVADE GERMANY AND CAPTURE ALTKIRCH."

No clause of doubt has been added to that statement. It was a French accomplishment.

"KAISER TELLS BERLIN LIEGE HAS BEEN CAPTURED."

The "Times," Aug. 9th.

The Times was cleverer in publishing this fact than the Sun. It realized that the matter was of prime importance and gave it right of way in its headlines. Nevertheless, it did not take any responsibility.

"FRENCH INVADE ALSACE."

I have now shown you five papers and how their headlines dealt with the fall of Liege. They all dealt with it the same way. All denied responsibility for the report. All added a clause of doubt, and yet not one published the doubt in the same words. Does it not look as though those in charge of these papers deliberately consulted about these headlines. They all had the same idea—but expressed in a different way. Does it not look as though one powerful hand controls all of them? There are other indications of that fact which you will observe as the lecture progresses.

"GERMANS LOSE 20,000 IN LIEGE TRAP."

The "Tribune," Aug. 11th.

This was fiction pure and simple. The Tribune seems to make a specialty of fiction.

"BELGIAN LEFT WING CRUSHES GERMAN FORCES IN THE OPENING ENGAGEMENT OF BATTLE FOR PASSAGE TO FRANCE."

The "Herald," Aug. 13th.

This statement was directly contrary to the actual fact.

"LIEGE FORTS SILENCED BIG GERMAN GUNS."

The "World," Aug. 14th.

No doubt the World meant that the silence of the forts caused the silence of the guns.

And again we find that stupid lie

"HOLLAND FLOODS LANDS TO STOP INVASION."

This is what might be called a lie made out of whole cloth. The World has shown wonderful aptitude in dignifying such fabrications.

"BELGIAN RESISTANCE FORCES GERMANS TO MAKE WIDE DETOUR NORTH OF LIEGE."

The "Tribune," Aug. 15th.

In the right hand corner you will observe that the GERMANS ARE IN RETREAT

This headline was published five days after Liege was captured and after the Tribune itself published the correct account. This is presumably the significance contained in the clause of doubt. The press had planned for it to hold out a few days longer.

The "Sun," Aug. 15th.

"GERMANS OUST FORTS AT LIEGE WITH GRENADES."

This is headline from the Sun of August 15th, 1914. It shows that the Sun, like its neighbor, the Tribune, was still conducting the attack upon Liege five days after its capture. Apparently the Sun was using English artillery in its attack.

The next lie is about a mysterious battle which was fought in the North Sea between the British and German fleets. Of course this battle had been devoutly wished

by the British, but for some reason or other the "rats," as Mr. Churchill has described them, had not seen fit to come out of their holes.

Of course, in this plan the Germans again failed to consult with our newspaper strategists, and as a result they were left high and dry with this announcement of naval victory fought and won.

As you see this is the Herald of August 7th.

"THE GREAT BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS ARE FIGHTING IN THE NORTH SEA AND LONDON HEARS THAT ENGLAND IS WINNING."

It will be observed that this report goes into great detail. It reads:

"DESPATCHES FROM LONDON SAY THAT THE BIG FIGHT OF THE CENTURIES IS ON, THE INFORMATION COMING TO LONDON PRESS FROM THE ADMIRALTY, WHICH, HOWEVER, LATER ON REFUSED EITHER TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORT—PRESENCE OF WOUNDED MEN IN PORT PROVE THAT AN ENGAGEMENT, POSSIBLY DECISIVE, IS BEING FOUGHT."

Further down, in the third paragraph, in a minor position, you will observe, perhaps the motive for this report, and that is, the announcement that the British cruiser "AMPHION" was sunk by a mine, causing a loss of 130 men.

The Sun of August 7th contains a more specific report of this mysterious battle, which was never fought. It states that nineteen German warships were reported sunk in its headline, and it also states "THAT FISHERMEN TELL OF FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMANS AND BRITISH." It might be observed that fishermen don't always tell the truth. But apparently in this particular instance, the Sun was impressed with their veracity. The report of this battle is one of the most remarkable fabrications of the war. These were not German warships sunk, but an illusions of the "Sinking Sun" which since the war has sunk very low in the estimate of our citizens who love truth and justice. Let us look for "the resurrection and the light"—let us hope the "Sun" will rise again.

"VON EMMICH'S DEATH CONFIRMED."

The "World," Aug. 16th.

I presume that the World came to the conclusion that a dead German was a good German. At any rate the publication of Von Emmich's picture gave the American people a good opportunity to observe and study the handsome face of what is apparently a very strong character.

It might also be observed that this strong character seems to be typical of German officers. Apparently German militarism develops strong character.

The "Herald," Aug. 16th.

"PARIS SAYS THE GERMAN ATTACK HAS BEEN CRUSHED AND DRIVEN BACK IN THE OPENING ATTACK OF THE ALLIED ARMIES."

This headline may have been inspired by the owner of the Herald, who resides in Paris. No doubt, Mr. Bennett preferred this report to the actual fact, which was that the French battle front was crushed and driven back by the opening attack of the Germans.

The "World," Aug. 19th.

"LIEGE FORTS STILL HOLD OUT."

This is exactly ten days after the fall of Liege. Apparently the wish was the father of this headline.

A little lower you will observe that

"THREE MORE ZEPPELINS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN BELGIUM."

Poor Zeppelins, they were having an awful time. Yet they have given London a great deal of worry.

The next events of importance are the reports in the press of Germany's marvelous advance through Belgium and France, culminating in a tremendous drive or thrust forward to a point southeast of Paris. It is now known that in this advance the French and British retreat was a veritable route. This is the retreat in which the English developed that recent attack of hoof and mouth disease which has spread to a great extent to the American press. Let us observe the facts were reported by our daily papers.

"FRENCH CHECK GERMANS WITH HEAVY LOSS IN BELGIUM."

The "World," Aug. 17th.

At this time the French, considering that discretion was the better part of valor, were falling back in precipitate flight.

"ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE IN 100-MILE BATTLE."

The "World," Aug. 24th.

This was a statement directly contrary to the facts. They were headed in the wrong direction for an offensive movement.

"ENGLISH HELD LINE UNTIL FRENCH GAVE WAY."

The "World," Aug. 25th.

It is remarkable how about 85,000 English soldiers could hold their ground while about a million and a half of Frenchmen were compelled to run away. This is another symptom of the English hoof and mouth disease—Anglo-Saxon idealism—if you will!

It was news of this character which was sent broadcast by British news agencies which caused some friction between England and France. France refused to permit British news agencies to libel the valor of her troops. France must expect those things from Napoleon's friend and protector.

"THE DEATH OF VON EMMICH."

The "Sun," Aug. 23d.

This is another remarkable slide from the Sun. This is the Sunday Sun of August 23d. It is a write-up of General von Emmich in the magazine section. It discusses in a general way the fate of other generals, who, like von Emmich, committed suicide when they failed of great accomplishments—referring, of course, to his failure to capture Liege—a feat which has been referred to by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as one of the greatest military exploits in history.

Of course, the Herald expects recognition for its great accomplishments during the war, and therefore, it has announced to its readers that

"THE HERALD IS TO BE USED IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS A WAR TEXT BOOK."

The "Herald," Aug. 30th.

This is the headline announcing that remarkable fact. It might be observed here that such a text book would not be a very great improvement upon some of the histories which are used in our public schools today.

We will next pass to an incident of great importance. I refer to the burning of Louvain. On August 29th, the world was startled by the report that the Germans had wantonly burned Louvain. It afterwards developed that German soldiers were slaughtered upon the streets of Louvain by the populace, whose safety had been assured by the German Commander. Under the rules of war, the Germans were justified in burning the city for their own protection. The slide I have selected is from the Sun entitled:

"LOUVAIN BURNED BY THE GERMANS; ONLY THE HOTEL DE VILLE SAVED."

This statement is not true. Other great public buildings and objects of art in Louvain were preserved by the Germans. The Evening Post of New York of March 9th, announced the fact that the Academy of Louvain had re-opened.

A matter of interest for the American people to consider in connection with the charges made against the Germans in the burning of Louvain was the burning of Washington, the capital of our country, by the British.

The New York Evening Sun wrote a scathing anti-German editorial on this subject, which although discussing relevant historical incidents purposely omitted any reference to the burning of Washington. The omission was the product of an English mind with a guilty conscience.

Commenting upon the burning of Washington, Jefferson said:

"In Europe the transient possession of our capital can be no disgrace. Nearly every capital there was in possession of its enemy, some often and some long. But diabolical as has been that enemy, he burned neither public edifice nor private dwellings. It was reserved for England to show that Bonaparte in atrocity was an infant compared to her ministers and her generals."

It might also be of interest to us to extract a comment from the London press of those days to draw a contrast with the attitude of the London press to the United States and the attitude of our press at the present time to Germany. The London Times gloating over the act of barbarism made the following comment at the time of the destruction of Washington. I have taken this from Patton's History of the United States, pages 597-598:

"Shall England, the mistress of the seas, and dictator of the maritime law of nations, be driven from her proud eminence by a piece of striped bunting, flying at the mast-head of a few fir-built frigates, manned by a handful of bastards and outlaws?"

Now we come to the battle of the Masurian Lakes. This battle has been described by the Imperial Chancellor as the greatest battle in the history of the world. It is asserted that a German Army of 85,000 men under von Hindenburg destroyed a Russian army of 265,000 men, captured 92,000, killing 150,000, and put the remainder to flight—with comparatively small losses. It is therefore of extreme importance from the American viewpoint to observe how the newspapers reported this wonderful battle.

"30,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN, SAYS BERLIN."

The "Herald," Sept. 1st.

This is a reproduction of the account from the New York Herald of September 1st, 1914. It will be noticed that this is what might be called a minor account. It is located in the second column of the paper in a very obscure place. The Herald of September 2nd is absolutely silent upon this great victory, while the Herald of September 3rd belittled it.

"GERMANS TAKE 70,000 RUSSIANS, THEY SAY."

The "Tribune," Sept. 2.

This headline was published September 2nd. This account was published on the second page of the Tribune and at the top of the second column. As you see, it states the Germans took 70,000 and again we have the clause of doubt, "THEY SAY." Again the Tribune refuses to take the responsibility for the truth, and it reduces a great fact of history the size of a mole-hill.

We next come to another reproduction from the Tribune of September 3rd, 1914, which says:

"RUSSIANS ROUTED BY GERMANS IN PRUSSIA."

This account was also published on the second page middle of the second column. It will be observed that this account is a confirmation of the great German victory from the Russian General Staff, and yet even then it was not given the right of way in the great headlines of the paper. It is a poor "Tribune" which thus garbles and suppresses truth.

"SAY GERMANS TOOK 30,000 RUSSIANS."

The "Times," Sept. 1st.

This is the way the New York Times published the account. This news was placed upon the second page, bottom of fifth column.

It is quite apparent that the Times, together with its contemporaries, did not desire that the American people should regard this great victory as of any importance. We can imagine the importance that would have been attached to such a victory if it had been won by the unspeakable Russians over the Germans.

"SAY GERMANS TOOK 70,000 RUSSIANS."

The "Times," Sept. 2nd.

On September 2nd, the Times published another account of this great battle containing more details. This account was published upon the third page, third column.

It should be noted here that the number of Russians captured, according to the official reports which we have today, amounted to 92,000. This battle extended throughout several days, which explains the difference in figures, as reported on September 1st and September 2nd.

Now we come to the Sun of Sept. 2nd. The Sun is one of the few papers which printed this news upon its front page, yet it did not give it the prominence it demanded. You will observe in small print, in a minor position, in the left-hand corner that it asserts that "120,000 Russians are killed and 70,000 taken prisoners," but it added to it this clause of doubt, saying "BERLIN WAR OFFICE ASSERTS." Although the Sun was apparently impressed with this tremendous victory, it gave it only secondary importance in its headlines.

"TOMMY ATKINS IN RETREAT A FINE FIGHTER."

The "Sun," Sept. 6th.

They might have said "fine runner."

Another outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease.

This is a headline from the Sun—the sunny Sun—the funny Sun. It is perhaps the best that the Sun could say under the circumstances. How distracting. While the Sun was facing the enemy bravely with its month in the United States—its cohorts were running away in France with their feet. You will observe in the fourth heading the statement that the

"LOSSES OF INVADER ARE SAID TO BE FIVE TIMES THOSE OF THE ALLIES."

When the authentic news of the French retreat was published it appeared that the British troops, being on the left, with Verdun as the pivot, necessarily ran faster than their French allies. Perhaps the French General Staff had the sprinting ability of the English soldier in mind when it gave him the extremity of the line. During

this retreat, if you will remember the newspaper headlines read "RETREAT BECAME MORE GLORIOUS THAN VICTORY." Although the honors of the war were apparently with the Germans, by reason of their advance, the newspapers of New York did not hesitate to give them to the Allies.

It would appear to be an impossibility for a retreating force to estimate the losses of its pursuers. It should be kept in mind that the retreating force always has its back to the enemy.

The war has cast a terrible spot on the Sun. It has become so obscured that it has ceased to radiate.

"GERMANS DESPITE REVERSES—ADVANCING STEADILY."

Another spot on the "Sunny" Sun.

What a ridiculous headline! Having told so many lies and being unable to account for the Germans being defeated daily and yet always forging ahead, the Sun published this ridiculous inconsistency. What an insult to the intelligence of American people!

NEWSPAPER AND ANGLO-SAXON LOGIC

These are a few samples of what Mr. O'Leary had to say about our "big dailies." The newspapers, excepting the Tribune, refrained from commenting upon his lecture. What could they say? By their silence they plead guilty to his charges. By their abstention from criticism they recognized the merit and justice. The New York World publishes editorially certain "Truths About Lies." It speaks for itself.

"An American Truth Society has just been launched to discourage misrepresentation and lying. This is probably a good, well-meaning society—but Heaven keep it from going too far.

"Telling the truth is all well and good if you don't tell too much of it. But what would happen if everybody went

around handing out nothing but hard, cold chunks of grim sincerity?

"The suppression of truth is one of the highest, most sacred duties of civilized man. The one thing in all the world that helps most in the day's work, that makes things seem less unbearable when they go wrong and more delightful when they go right is Vanity. To protect Vanity, and cherish it and keep it in good spirits and working order, man has invented Tact.

"Tact and Truth are fair friends so long as each respects the other. Hold with Tact and you'll be happy. Go too far with Truth and you'll be lonesome."

Evidently the New York World, like all our "big dailies," does not intend to be lonesome.

THE MOTTOES OF THE WARRING NATIONS

RUSSIA: "The Way to Constantinople is over Berlin."—On to Berlin! (The Steam Roller.)

FRANCE: (For 43 years) Revenge! "Bleed Germany White."—Revenge!

ENGLAND: "We will not rest till Germany is destroyed and her commerce killed." (England will fight to the last Russians.)

GERMANY: "Nur immer feste 'druff'! Jetzt gent's fur's Vaterland."

"BIG DAILIES": (At the outbreak of the war). "The Kaiser is crazy." "All Germany is running amuck." "In six months there will be no more Germany."

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"The author is a naturalized citizen of the United States and by profession an engineer. The industrial development of Germany in the last forty years is a subject

with which he is thoroughly familiar. The book is a popular scientific treatise, in which every vestige of the controversial spirit shines by its absence. Mr. Koester's method of presentation of facts should inspire his work to all who seek an explanation of Germany's ability to withstand the assaults of Russia, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and England."—Globe Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

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\$2.00 Net



FRANK KOESTER is a native of Rhineland, Germany, and for a number of years has been a naturalized American citizen. He has achieved an international reputation in his profession as engineer and city planner. Plans of engineering and architectural nature executed by him and exhibited at the World's Fair, Paris, 1900, were awarded the Gold Medal.

Like most German engineers and

city planners, Mr. Koester is a technically trained, yet eminently practical man. After some ten years well-grounded theoretical training and practical engineering and municipal experience in Germany, Mr. Koester came to this country in 1902, and has since been affiliated with the construction of the New York subway system and other large engineering undertakings in the United States, South America, Alaska and the Philippines.

For several years Mr. Koester has been a consulting engineer with offices in the Hudson Terminal Building, New York, acting in expert advisory capacity for numerous engineering and municipal undertakings, among them being his retention as an expert by the City of New York in connection with the street improvements of the Borough of Manhattan, while for the city

of Allentown, Pa., he prepared plans and reports for the systematic and economic development of Allentown and the suburban districts.

In connection with his city planning undertakings, Mr. Koester gives illustrated lectures and city planning exhibitions, to demonstrate how important city planning is to the immediate and future welfare of a city and all its citizens. The exhibition is an illustrated summary of the various features of modern city planning, that is, efficiency planning and replanning of cities from a practical, hygienic, social and aesthetic point of view. Mr. Koester is one of the pioneers in America in the field of city planning and has, perhaps, contributed more to the advancement of the art of city planning in America than any other individual.

His German training predisposes him to economy and efficiency, and the numerous wasteful processes and systems of doing things in this country prompted his great book of protest, "The Price of Inefficiency," which is not only a work for the scientist and business administrator, but also for the general public. However, Mr. Koester has not confined his efforts to writing protests against inefficiency but has frequently been retained to produce economy. In one case he effected a saving of \$50,000 per year, and in the operation of another plant a saving of more than \$200,000 per year.

In "Secrets of German Progress" Mr. Koester has written a book which will be of the greatest service to both America and Germany. It brings before America the reasons for the wonderful commercial, industrial and social progress of Germany, with their many valuable lessons, and in making German achievements and ideals better known serves to promote the traditional friendship of the two countries, whose real interests are so much in common.